THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING,

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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HERE'S YER MULES.

PARIS, BOURBON Co., KY., March 4th, 1869.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price—Dear Sirs:

I WILL HAVE A DROVE OF GOOD BROKE MULES, from four to six years old, in Wilmington about the 1st of April, about sixty of them suitable for wagon purposes or working on Railroads, and the balance suitable for Cotton and Ground Pea Plowing. They were all selected by me in the Far West for the above purposes, and nearly all bought out of wagons by the pair, and are now ready for immediate use. One Mule well broke at this season of the year will do the work of two unbroke. The Mules will be divided in Greensboro' on the 21st of this month. One-half will go by way of the Coalfields and then to Fayetteville about the 24th, and from there to Elizabeth about the 26th, and then to Lumberton and to Wilmington. The other half will be in Raleigh on the 25th, in Clinton 27th, Faison's Depot 28th, Kenansville 30th, and then to Wilmington, by way of Magnolia and Rocky Point.

My old friends and customers may rely upon the Stock being at the above places at the time above mentioned, and will be sold at the market price.

H. T. WILSON, AGENT.

Fayetteville Eagle and Raleigh Sentinel copy twice a week till April 1st, and send bill.

mh 10 137-1td&wtf

Sale of Valuable Lands at Auction.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE DEED executed to me by William A. Bland, of Brunswick county, I will expose to sale at the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1869, the following tracts of land situate in Brunswick county, viz:

One Tract containing 2,100 acres, lying on Crow Swamp; one tract containing 600 acres, lying on same Swamp; one tract containing 250 acres, lying on Stalliou Gally Bay; one other tract containing 100 acres, and three other tracts of 100 acres each, lying together.

These lands are very valuable for timber and turpentine, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

DUGALD A. LAMONT, Mortgagee.

W. A. BLAND—SIR: Take notice that I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1869, all the lands conveyed by you to me by deed bearing date the 4th day of January, 1861, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named.

DUGALD A. LAMONT.

Wilmington, 6th March, 1869 135-1t&3-3t*

Valuable Land for Sale in the Upper Black River District.

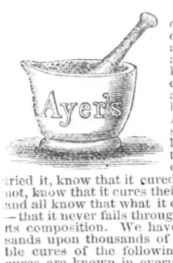
HAVING TO PAY SOME OLD DEBTS, I offer for sale a **TRACT OF LAND** containing 787 acres, being part of the Plantation formerly owned by George Fennell, deceased, in Upper Black River District. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn or Wheat. Description of the land and improvements is unnecessary, as purchasers will view the premises. OWEN FENNELL.

New Hanover Co., March 6th, 1869.

mh 10 137-2td&wtf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞Sold in Wilmington by F. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 67-eod1w-1tw

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

feb 5 52-3m

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

feb 5 52-3m

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Doct. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO., Box 3139, New York P. O.

Office 66 Cortlandt Street.

B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington,

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, March 8, 1869.

The resumption of the school bill being in order, the question recurred on striking out section 104, and upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, which resulted yeas 2, nays 19—no quorum voting, a call of the House was made, with doors closed. The roll was called and absentees noted.

A quorum now being present, the vote was again taken and resulted in a quorum not voting.

Mr. Love then moved an adjournment, which was objected to.

A call of the House was again made when a quorum answered.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved that every absentee, without a lawful excuse, be fined $10, and that the President be instructed to withhold that amount from his *per diem*, and, on that motion, called the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 14, nays 13.

Mr. Stephens entered, was arraigned for being absent, and pleaded late supper.

A motion to excuse Mr. Stephens was made, and the yeas and nays demanded, which resulted yeas 22, nays 6.

Mr. Lindsay moved to excuse all absentees, which was lost.

Mr. Sweet was next arraigned and rendered same excuse with Mr. Stephens. He was excused.

Mr. Osborne was next arraigned and gave as his excuse business connected with the Senate. He was excused.

The vote being again taken, section 104 was not stricken out. Yeas 7, nays 23.

The remainder of the night session, extending to 10 o'clock, was occupied in the further consideration of the school bill.—The bill, as a whole, is objectionable to both parties—Mr. Welker, alone, Chairman of the Committee of Education, seeming to be its strongest friend.

Mr. A. J. Jones gave notice that on the third reading of the bill he would offer a substitute.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 8, 1869.

NIGHT SESSION.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the rules were suspended, and the bill for the protection of Planters was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended, and the bill requiring Judges to hold their Courts until Thursday of the second week of the Court and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to lay the bill on the table.

J. S. Leary, colored, called for the yeas and nays upon that motion.

The call being sustained, the roll was called and the House sustained the motion to table by a vote of yeas 35, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend an act establishing the rate of interest in the State and to repeal chapter 114 of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury," was taken up.

The question recurred upon a substitute offered by Mr. French.

Mr. Malone moved to lay it on the table, which motion being adopted, carried with it the original bill.

On motion of J. H. Harriss, colored, of Wake, the rules were suspended and the bill for the better protection of mechanics and other laborers, was taken up and made the special order for Friday, 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and bill for the organization of the county of Grant was taken up and made the special order for next Wednesday week, 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended, and the bill to provide the procedure in special proceedings generally, and in application for widows' year's support, and in dower, was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1869.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was made, and absent Senators noted.

The Senator from Johnston being absent at the opening, but entering 10 minutes after the President called the House to order, a motion was made that he be excused.

Mr. Cook gave as his excuse, that he was in the capitol and at the Senate door, finding it locked, and could not enter the Chamber. He, however, did not ask to be excused, if he had violated a rule of the Senate. He was, however, excused.

Mr. Welker moved to rescind the resolution adopted last night, imposing a fine of $10 for unlawful absence.

Pending the consideration of this motion, Mr. Lassiter urged prompt attention to business, and a prompt attendance of members.

Mr. Welker's motion was ruled out of order, the journals not having been read.

Mr. Love moved that further proceedings in regard to absent members be dispensed with. Carried.

The journals were then read.

Senator from Anson, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the act authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Forkner gave notice of a bill to organize the department of agriculture of the Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration and statistics.

Mr. Davis gave notice of a bill to charter a Railroad from Greensboro' to the Virginia State line, to be known as the Central Railroad of North Carolina.

Bill autherizing the Board of Education to sell certain stocks was read second time and passed.

The bill to protect constables against liability for failure to collect stale debts, was read second time and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Love asked that the rules be suspended and his resolution defining what printing shall be done, be taken up. He was opposed to printing *ratified* acts—the expense was enormous, and the extravagance should be abated. There were over seventy thousand pages of useless matter printed. The rules were not suspended.

Bill to prevent the sacrifice of State bonds, read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend Code of Civil Procedure, in regard to fees, was taken up. Provides for the payment of fees of public officers, their duties, who to pay costs in prosecutions, &c., &c.

Mr. Respass gave notice of a bill to construct a railroad from Plymouth to Wilmington.

The subject of costs in prosecutions, elicited a running debate which was engaged in by Messrs. Osborne, Graham, Davis, Welker, Respass, Barrow, Robbins, Sweet, Shoffner, Blythe, Brogden, and others, up to the hour of adjournment, with motions to amend sections and strike out others.

[In a bill of such vital importance to the public, without a knowledge of the bill, the reader will not understand the amendments to paragraphs, without having the whole paragraph before him, therefore the reporter deems it advisable not to mystify the bill by attempting to give the amendments.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1869.

By Mr. French: A bill establishing a rate of interest. Referred.

By Mr. Sinclair: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax. Lies over.

Mr. Malone moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill requiring Judges to hold their courts until Thursday of the second week of the court, and for other purposes, was laid on the table.

After considerable debate the motion to reconsider was, on motion of Mr. Estes, laid upon the table.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill laying off the homestead and personal property exemption, together with the various proposed amendments, submitted a report thereon.

Mr. Moore said, as the bill had been most thoroughly discussed, he did not think gentlemen would wish to debate further, therefore he called the previous question. The call was sustained.

The question recurring upon the motion to concur in the report of the committee the yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 84, nays none.

The bill then passed its third reading as amended.

Mr. Bowman, from the Special Committee raised to report a bill for the relief of the people, submitted three bills, which were ordered to be printed and made special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The bill allowing the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 73, nays none.

On motion of J. S. Leary, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill to charter the Express Steamboat Company was taken up and passed its second reading, and, on motion, postponed until Saturday next.

On motion the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March. 10, 1869.

Mr. Welker presented a petition from the Commissioners and citizens of Guilford, concerning the location of the Penitentiary, at or near Greensboro'.

Mr. Winstead from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relative to a Railroad from the Raleigh & Gaston road, West, with amendments. The rules were suspended, and the bill put upon its second and third readings. Passed its second reading, and on its third reading,

Mr. Barrow, as well as Mr. Welker, opposed it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Winstead advocated the passage of the bill, and asserted the right of the people in the counties through which the road will pass, to demand the road. He thought the bill constitutional—was willing, with other bills, to have it submitted to the people for a vote.

Mr. Robbins questioned Mr. Winstead on the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Sweet was in favor of Railroads—doubted the policy of imposing additional burdens on a people already oppressed.—He canvassed the constitutionality of the bill, and thought it would meet with the same fate at the hands of the Supreme Court, that the Chatham Road did. The policy of the State building roads all over the State was now, and he hoped the bill would not pass. Mr. S. continued his remarks at length, and closed by proposing an amendment, that the matter should be submitted to the people.

Mr. Lassiter advocated a liberal system of internal improvement, as necessary to the prosperity of the State. He advocated the passage of the bill, and if the bonds should be thought unconstitutional, that question would be tested by the Supreme Court, as in the case of the Chatham Road. He spoke of great benefits to result from the construction of this road, not only to North Carolina, but to the United States. It would supply a missing link to the chain already reaching to the wealthy States of the West—extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, &c. The remarks of Mr. L. occupied some half hour.

Mr. Sweet again occupied the floor and replied to the arguments of Mr. Lassiter. Mr. S. had opposed the extravagant measures that have been before this Senate, and though in the minority, was proud of his record, and would refer to it with pride. He feared the reckless appropriations already made by the Legislature would have a tendency to depreciate our State credit. He advocated his amendment submitting the matter to the people, and this course would make the bill Constitutional.

Mr. S. could count on the vote of the Senator from Rockingham, against this bill, &c.

Mr. Lindsay next addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He thought there were periods in the proceedings of this Senate when even the Senator from Craven did vote for, or was willing to support certain Railroad measures. Mr. L. spoke of the immense quantities of mineral—iron, coal and lime, which would find a market if this road is established—these minerals were now locked up in the interior of North Carolina. The building of the Road would enable the people to pay their taxes, &c. They were willing, his people, to make liberal subscriptions to the Road.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Sweet by submitting it to the people on the 1st Thursday in August, 1869.

Mr. R. had observed, with what ingenuity the word *corporation* was withheld from the bill when, in fact, it was a corporation, and the proposition was to loan this corporation $2,000,000—therefore the people of N. C. ought to say whether they are willing to loan the credit of the State to this corporation to the said amount. If the people are willing to shoulder the burthen, then he was willing for all these railroads to be built.

Mr. R. could see no propriety in the remarks of either of the Senators from Granville or Rockingham—all admitted the main facts in regard to the minerals, &c., but they were no argument for passing a bill which was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Graham took grounds against the bill as unconstitutional. The decision of the Supreme Court should not be flanked by the omission of a few words in the charter. He made no insinuation, but locality sometimes had a powerful influence over the opinions of men. Mr. G. read from the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of the Chatham Road, &c. If the bill is to be passed the amendments of the Senator from Craven was necessary. Opposed to the increase of the public debt—let the public debt stand as it is, and endeavor to meet the interest thereon.

Mr. Winstead again defended the bill, and vindicated the right of his people to share in railroad facilities. It was a remarkable fact, that opposition came from Senators, living on railroads.

Mr. Cook advocated the passage of the bill—there was no attempt to get around the Constitution—the simple proposition was to build a Railroad. Other sections of the State had applied for and obtained aid—why not help the section now applying for aid. Capitalists, North, who grew fat during the war, were anxious, and would invest their money in these bonds. Mr. C. said North Carolina came out of the war with nothing but her name and her honor, how can she build roads without aid? Mr. C. extended his remarks, earnestly urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. Lindsay said, the road has been characterized a Virginia road—he denied this—it will not touch Virginia—it will be a feeder to all the roads in North Carolina.

Mr. A. J. Jones had not cast his vote on any bill of internal improvements—none had come before him. He regretted to see honorable Senators making a local question of this matter.

He would vote on all bills of internal improvement when they are prsented in a legitimate form. He was opposed, however, to giving his vote to any measure involving the State, before the revenue bill was perfected. He wished to see all bills asking appropriations, as this bill did, submitted to the people of North Carolina for their approval or rejection; he was not opposed to internal improvements. He would like to see the mountains of the State, as well as Eastern Carolina, reaping the benefits resulting from railroads and works of internal improvements.

Mr. Jones then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Wednesday next.

Mr. Barrow spoke of the extraordinary powers which the bill, if passed, would place in the hands of its President. He looked upon it as not only extraordinary but unprecedented.

Mr. Welker favored a postponement.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone resulted in yeas 12, nays 21.

Mr. Sweet's amendment was then, on motion of Mr. Shoffner, proposed as an additional section.

Hyman, colored, called the previous question which was sustained, and the question recurred on the amendment, resulted yeas 15, nays 19.

The question now recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, resulted in yeas 20, nays 14.

Hyman, colored, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay that motion on the table. The yeas and nays being called resulted yeas 17, nays 16.

Mr. Respass gave notice of a bill to restrict the Treasurer in the issuing of bonds for internal improvements.

Mr. Hayes gave notice of a bill to submit to a vote of the people railroad appropriations declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Robbins gave notice of a bill concerning pleas and answers in old debts.

Mr. Forkner introduced a bill establishing a Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration.

Mr. Richardson gave notice of a bill to enable the Chatham Railroad to complete its work.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE FO REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869.

By G. W. Price, colored: A bill to incorporate the Star of Hope Lodge, No. 6, of Good Templars at Wilmington. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 75, nays none.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Wilson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 70, nays none.

On motion of —— Hudgins, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill to prevent the distillation of grain was taken up.

Mr. Vest moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 38, nays 42.

Pending further action upon the bill, the hour for the special order was announced, to-wit:

The bill in relation to salaries and fees.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the special order was postponed until next Tuesday.

By general consent, Mr. Seymour, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported upon various bills, which were placed upon Calendar, and will be noticed when they come up.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The various bills submitted by the Special Committee on Relief.

The Clerk read the bill to regulate pleadings in certain cases.

Mr. Bowman read extracts from letters from various parts of the State, asking for some relief at the hands of this Legislature.

Mr. B. then spoke for some time in advocacy of the bill.

After a long debate the whole matter was recommitted to a special committee of seven, to be named by the Speaker, to report to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bowman, Raglan, Allison, Ellis, Jarvis, Moore, of Chowan, and Argo, as said committee.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Agricultural Society was taken up.

[This bill comprises fifteen counties and asks for an appropriation of $100 for each of the counties.]

Pending any definite action, the House, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869.

The resolution retaining E. F. Martin as a page of the Senate, was read, and on motion of Mr. Barrow, laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees was taken up and considered at length. The salary of the States Solicitors elicited long debate, and various amendments were proposed. Messrs. Robbins, Respass, Blythe, Graham, Welker, Forkner, Lassiter, A. J. Jones, Martindale and others participating in a debate as to the amount; and pending the consideration of the subject, the hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Iron, Steel, Metallurgical Company, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Argo, the bill was postponed for one week.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the bill for the benefit of securities and endorsers, was taken up—amended and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the bill constructing a Railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Rockingham and Caswell, and asking the concurrence of the House.

Bill was placed upon the Calendar.

On motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1869—P. M.

Messrs. Cook, Galloway, Respass, Mason and Burns, by leave, recorded their vote on the 15th amendment.

Mr. Respass introduced a bill to charter a Road from Plymouth to Wilmington.—Referred.

Eppes, colored, gave notice of a bill to charter a Road from Scotland Neck to Weldon.

By leave Mr. Sweet introduced a bill providing for the transfer of cases from the late Criminal Court to the Superior Court of the county of Craven. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

Galloway, colored, introduced a bill to incorporate the New Hanover Laborers and Farmer's Association.

Mr. Robbins, a bill concerning pleas and answers, pending on old debts. [The object of the bill is to give an opportunity to plead, now that the stay law has been removed.] Referred.

Mr. Richardson: A bill to amend the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company. Referred.

Bill to amend an act concerning Registers of deeds. [Gives Registers power to issue marriage licenses.] Read third time and passed.

Bill authorizing the Board of Education to sell certain stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Read third time and passed.

Message from the House requesting the Senate to take early action on the bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Osborne said the message was not acceptable—the Senate presumes to understand its own business, and he therefore moved the message be returned to the House. The message was returned.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the special order, the school bill, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Lassiter, postponed till Monday next, 11 o'clock.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to establish a Board of Arbitration for each county.

Quite a lively debate sprung up on this bill. Mr. Wilson opposed its passage.—His people did not ask for the relief proposed by the bill.

Mr. Robbins accounted for this from the fact of the superabundant crop of blackberries in Forsyth, by which they lived and paid their debts.

Mr. Wilson replied that his people did not expect the State to pay their debts.

Messrs. Osborne and Murphy gave the question a grave consideration. Mr. Murphy read the proceedings of a public meeting, looking to arbitration as a means of compromising debts.

Messrs. Shoffner and Welker made some remarks in reply to Mr. Wilson, touching the blackberry question.

Mr. Barnes desired that the bill should be made to conform to the Constitution, and, until it did, he could not vote for it.

Mr. Sweet was in favor of giving relief to the people; but the bill was clearly unconstitutional, as it impaired private contracts.

Mr. A. J. Jones was opposed to passing any more laws to remain a dead letter on the statute book. He thought the bill, if passed, would prove inoperative.

Mr. Jones moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, as he believed a better plan could be perfected for the relief of the people.

Mr. Sweet moved to lay the bill on the table, which was not agreed to.

A. H. Galloway, colored, referred to the remarks of Mr. Sweet, respecting the action of the House on a bill for the relief of the people, and thought that if Mr. Sweet had heard what he (Galloway) had in the house to-day, from the Representative from Wake, Harris, colored, perhaps the Senator from Craven would not speak so hopefully of the action of the other branch of the Legislature. Harris, colored, of the house, had used discourteous language in speaking of this Senate—had used damnable language.

Here considerable confusion ensued, and moderation counselled—several members deploring that anything should have been said to mar the pleasant feeling between the two houses.

Galloway claimed the right to speak of the member of the other house, especially as he was of his own color.

The debate was further indulged in by Messrs. Osborne and A. J. Jones.

Mr. Jones withdrew his motion to postpone indefinitely, but to postpone until Tuesday next, 12 o'clock, which prevailed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1869.

Mr. Durham said he had been unavoidably absent when the XVth amendment passed this House. He was surprised that such an important measure had been rushed through in such hot haste, not over a couple of hours being given for discussion. He never casted a vote with more pleasure in his life than he now voted no upon that infamous proposition. He thought it surrendered to the Congress the last vestige of States rights. It amounted virtually to an entire obliteration of State lines and confirmed the previous usurpation of that body. He was surprised at the course of some gentlemen in the House voting for such a measure, for to his judgment there was more impropriety in this amendment than in the XIVth article,

Mr. Durham continued for some time in giving his reasons why he opposed the measure, and concluded by asking the Clerk to record his vote in the negative upon the aforesaid constitutional amendment.

Messrs. High and Nicholson were also allowed to record their votes in the negative.

Messrs. Snipes and Williamson, colored, recorded their votes in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Estes offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is manifestly evident that the necessities of the State demand the immediate passage of the Revenue bill by this General Assembly, and, Whereas, said bill has been before the Senate of this General Assembly for upward of two weeks without action. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate requesting them to take up and act upon the Revenue bill at once.

Mr. Estes spoke for some time in support of his resolution. He said that some Senators openly declared that the Revenue bill would not pass that body until certain other measures had been perfected.

After some debate the resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules, and the message accordingly sent to the Senate to that effect.

By Mr. Sinclair: A resolution expressing great confidence in President Grant, and instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the "tenure of office act," &c.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and the resolution considered at once.

Pending any definite action upon the resolution, the following message was received from the Senate in reference to Mr. Estes' resolution in regard to the revenue:

Mr. Speaker, the Senate orders that the message received this morning from Mr. John H. Bonner, Clerk of the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that he was instructed to send a message to the Senate, requesting that body to take early action on the bill to raise revenue, be returned to the House of Representatives.

T. A. BYRNES, Sec'y.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, to-wit:

The report of the Special committee on relief.

Mr. Bowman, Chairman of the committee reported a substitute for the bill to regulate pleadings in certain cases, and asked time to consider the other two bills previously submited.

Mr. Malone, of the committee, objecting to the substitute submitted a minority report recommending original bill with proviso.

Mr. Malone continued for some time in opposition to the majority report of the committee.

Mr. Estes argued in opposition to the report. He thought it offered a premium to fraud and rascality, &c.

Mr. Welch moved to print the bill and make it the special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Estes favored the motion to print.

Mr. Bowman took the floor in defence of the report of the committee.

Mr. Vest favored the motion to print and postpone until to-morrow as the members did not properly understand the bill, &c.

Mr. Ingram opposed the motion to postpone for three reasons. First, the House was just as well prepared to vote now upon the bill as at any time. Secondly, the people needed relief now and should have it without delay. Thirdly, the delay would amount to nothing but a useless consumption of time.

Mr. Jarvis hoped all these motions to postpone would be voted down as they were merely made to ultimately defeat the bill.

Mr. Pou opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Welch said that charges were made that he wished to kill the bill by moving to postpone twenty-four hours. He only wished to have time to give the bill that careful consideration that its great importance demanded.

He expected to support the bill, but wished time to examine and look into it, &c.

Mr. Durham said while he would vote for any judicious relief measure as to old debts, he would never vote for a bill like this that clogged the Courts and tended to impair the business energies of the country, he would vote for relief as regards old debts but would never support a bill that as this does, stays debts contracted since the war and debts hereafter to be contracted; actions in last ejectments, &c. The whole thing was unconstitutional, and he did not see how any one could, consistently with their oaths to maintain the Constitution, support such a bill.

Mr. Argo, in remarks of some length opposed the motion to postpone.

After some further debate the House refused to adopt the motion to postpone and print by a vote of yeas 42, nays 49.

The question recurred upon the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

[The bill repeals that portion of the Code of Civil Procedure which makes writs returnable before the Clerks, but makes them returnable before the regular terms of the Courts. The bill makes all suits both in debts and actions *ex delicto* subject to a continuance from Court to Court on the application of the defendant. It proposes to prohibit the trial of cases in the Courts except by the consent of parties.—The bill further provides that it shall expire on the 1st day of January, 1871.]

When Mr. Malone offered the following proviso:

"That this act shall not apply to actions of debts contracted since the 1st day of May, 1866, nor to any action now pending or hereafter to be brought arising in action *ex delicto*."

Mr. Malone favored the bill of the majority so far as it relates to the return of summons to the regular terms of the Court, &c. If the above proviso was incorporated into the bill he would support it, if not he would oppose it.

Mr. Forkner moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The yeas and nays were had and the House refused to adopt the motion by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Carson, Carey, colored, Cawthorn, colored, Davis, Dixon, Estes, Forkner, Foster, Gahagan, Hayes, colored, Parker, Rea, Renfrow, Seymour, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stevens, Sweat, colored, Thompson, Vest, Williamson, colored, and Wiswall—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Candler, Clayton, Crawford, colored, Downing, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Franklin, Gibson, Graham, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, colored, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, Hilliard, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kel

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869

North Carolinians in Mobile.

During our recent visit to Mobile we were pleased to meet several North Carolinians, all in business, with good prospects, and commanding in a high degree the confidence and respect of the people of their adopted State. Among others we are glad to mention Mr. William Sanford, formerly of Fayetteville, who is in charge of the Western Union Telegraph in Mobile.—We found himself and brother glad to welcome their North Carolina friends who visit that city. We regret not to have met Capt. Hugh L. Cole, formerly of Newbern, who called upon us.

Among others who was glad to meet us was Mr. C. Beale, formerly of this city.—He is an engineer on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, and is well thought of as a good and reliable official. His services in the field, especially those rendered to the lamented General BRANCH, will ever render his prosperity a source of pleasure to us.

Mr. P. A. Copley, also an engineer on this road, introduced himself to us. He is from Orange county. He informed us that he went into the service of the North Carolina Railroad in the days of FISHER, when he was a boy, and had gradually worked himself up to the position of an engineer. During these long years of service he was never even reprimanded for neglect of duty. His connection was severed at the beginning of the present administration, when his politics interfered with his continued employment. We are glad to know that he has a first class position under officers who appreciate skill and attention to duty.

England and the United States.

We publish to-day a rather significant extract from an article in a late number of the London *Times*, as much, we suspect, in reply to the boastful, if not threatening, attitude of leading Northern journals and reported utterances of the President, as to the "after dinner" speeches of the American Minister. There is an air of self-confidence and independence in the article of the "Great Thunderer" which tells how insignificant are these threats, come from either of the sources—a consciousness of strength from the unity of England, and of weakness by division in the United States. It is the first time since the war that there has been any reference made by Foreign Powers to the delicate situation of political affairs in this country in case of war with other governments. Coming as it does from a paper more than any other the representative of the English Nation it has in it a significance which must strike the thoughtful American at once. Has the war between the North and South, which has displayed military powers without a parallel in the history of the world, and added much to our military reputation, also added to our strength? Is the United States as formidable to-day to foreign nations as when her armies were disbanded in 1865? And if not, where does the fault lie?

The South certainly can have no affection for those powers which witnessed her heroic struggle, and for four years looked on with indifference, timidly fearing to acknowledge a government which had so long been maintained by the sword, when they hastened to recognise every change in the petty governments on their own continent, though it happened with every moon. The *Times*, while threatening the United States, turns aside to smile at the South. And yet during the entire period of our struggle, we met nothing but opposition—unjust, discriminating, opposition to the South, from that quarter. Surely, for us to forget and forgive these things so soon after our disastrous war, the *Times* must suppose that the present ills under which we suffer are most grievous; that the tyrannies of our government are such as to hide from view the late injustice of its own. How far its calculations are correct, is not for us to say, but the very fact that they have been made and promulgated from such a significant quarter, should be food for reflection for those whose conduct has given cause for their existence.

Plant Corn.

We greatly fear (says the New Orleans *Picayune*) that our planting friends will, this year, neglect that which made them, at the beginning of it, so much more independent than ever before, since the speculative era of 1836, when farming on a credit was rare, if not unknown.

It was not the making a fair crop of cotton in 1868 which gave the planter money in his purse nor even the fact that his merchant could make him no advances beyond the amount needed to bale his cotton and get it to market, which placed him out of his usual embarrassment, but because he had raised all his food on his place, and had none to buy, either for his hands or his animals.

Had the cotton crop failed, as it may do this year, leaving him nevertheless a full supply of home raised food, he would still have been untrammelled by the costs and charges for rent and subsistence which beset his merchant and the city resident generally. If the crop fails this year what will be his condition? More than ever will it be difficult for him to get credit wherewith to buy food; for advances on crops are no longer regarded as legitimate and prudent in commerce.

There is more money to be made by raising food along with cotton than by raising cotton alone, even when food is ever so cheap and plentiful in the West, because of the expense of getting it to the plantation; so that were there a certainty of making the cotton hoped for, it is wiser and better to raise a proper proportion of corn and other food with it.

But when we reflect how uncertain cotton is, from the planting of the seed to the final sale of it, and that it has more enemies than any other thing which man raises; how near akin to gambling it is to depend upon it, we must see how unwise it is to raise cotton exclusively or nearly so, and not to have a more stable dependence for life and its support.

Nay, the men who have got rich in planting, in this country, who have stayed rich and died rich, have always raised a full support in other things, and have made their cotton crop a surplus one. They have never lost by raising cotton, but whenever that crop has proven a good one, have laid up every dollar made by it.

We write thus because we hear daily of men who are about to put in cotton all the land they can plant at all, trusting to luck, and the corn they have over for a supply of food, and letting next year take care of itself. They will find their store of corn run out before June or July, and next year, should the worm come to their cotton this season, they will be in deep distress and want, and if the worm should not come, they will be compelled to spend half its proceeds to buy provisions.

On the other hand, if they will make a full crop of provisions, their cotton, if a success, will be so much clear money in their pockets, and if it be a failure, this will nevertheless not interfere with their solvency and independence.

Shooting Affair.

We regret to learn that a slight shooting affair occurred at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Friday night last between Capt. R. H. Lyon and Mr. Theodore Sykes. It was some personal misunderstanding, and led to Capt. Lyon using a cane upon Mr. Sykes, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot the attacking party. The ball passed through Capt. Lyon's side without doing serious injury—in fact he was not compelled to take to his bed. The affair created but little excitement. The difficulty has been settled, and the two parties are again on good terms.

The Late Double Tragedy in Georgia.

The telegraph has given the meagre particulars of the cowardly assassination of Charles Wallace, Editor of the Warrenton *Clipper*, by Dr. Darden. We gather from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* the following facts of the terrible retribution on the part of the citizens:

After the shooting of Wallace, the citizens of Warrenton became so incensed at the atrocious manner in which it was done, that Darden, by the advice of a few friends, and desiring to preserve his life, gave himself up to the sheriff of the county, who promptly placed him in jail, and locking it up made his way to Augusta—the sheriff admitting him in jail armed. At intervals, and nearly all through the day crowds were seen on the street corners discussing the killing.—Things thus progressed until night, when a crowd of men, numbering some twenty-five or thirty, assembled and proceeded to jail, demanding from Darden that he should give himself up to them. He refused, and the crowd piled a lot of rubbish against the door and under the jail, and attempted to smoke him out. Darden then cried out that he would give up his pistol and yield to their wishes; but when they came near, the smoke having gradually left the house, he again refused. The crowd then became more incensed, and made another application of rubbish to the house, and again smoked him. This time the smoke and heat became so intense that he was heard to feebly ask to be let out. The crowd then broke open the jail and took from it their victim. They then conducted him to his office, allowed him to write a letter and make his will. He was notified that his time was up, and they gave him a few moments to make a last appeal to God—which, being done, they escorted him out to the public streets, and there shot him until every spark of life left his body—piercing him with no less than twenty-five balls. Thus ended another fearful tragedy.

Battle of Chancellorsville.

Our cotemporary, the Norfolk *Virginian*, in reply to our statement in regard to the Battle of Chancellorsville, surrenders the point as to the wounding of General A. P. HILL. We knew, of course, it was no wish to do injustice to the dead heroes of that fight that prompted the *Virginian* to dispute the statement of the *Southern Opinion*, yet it was the necessary reflection upon our beloved Corps Commander, HILL, in denying his being wounded and placing General STUART in command of him that caused us to notice the error. The memory of General HILL's deeds and kindnesses is one of the most sacred links which connect us with the memorable incidents of the war. We are as jealous of his record as we are of our own.

The *Virginian* asks, "Will the Wilmington JOURNAL pretend to claim that General LEE was not in supreme command of the army? or will it substantiate the *Opinion's* statement that General STUART commanded the army?" Unquestionably General LEE was in supreme command of the army.—And if the *Virginian* contends that the three battles, Chancellorsville, Maryes' Heights and Salem Church, are all compassed in the general name of the "battle of Chancellorsville," then we will submit that General LEE commanded at the battle of Chancellorsville. But we have been accustomed to regard the battle fought Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 2d and 3d of May, against the fortified position of General HOOKER at Chancellorsville, as what is known as the battle of Chancellorsville. In this engagement General LEE was not in direct command, and could not have given any direction to the movement of the troops.

He gave JACKSON the entire credit of the conception and direction of the flank movement of Saturday morning, in a letter to that officer before his death, and he could hardly have been apprised of the wounding of General JACKSON before STUART had joined battle with HOOKER, as the main body of the Federal army was between JACKSON's forces and those under the immediate command of General LEE.

We are as proud of the laurels upon the brow of "our old and beloved commander" as the *Virginian* can possibly be. Those laurels are too fresh and green and too nobly earned for the soldiers of the hero to desire to claim one leaf which should adorn the brow of any of his distinguished Lieutenants.

Northern Travelers.

It is very gratifying and encouraging to see what a large travel there is through the South from all portions of the North.—They are to be met with everywhere. They form a most important element of our railroad travel. The arrivals at the hotels of our city, which we publish daily, indicate most plainly who compose the bulk of the travel. Our hotel registers show arrivals from every State of the North. Occasionally a search for health is the motive of the journey, but a very large majority of these persons are substantial men, looking at this country with a view of permanent settlement. They are no mere adventurers, induced by the hope of plunder, through political channels, to unpack their meagre carpet-bags in this section. But men of position, of means, who come without malice to our people and with stout heart and strong arms, wishing to invest their surplus in our lands, and lend their energies to build up the prostrate interests of the South. They come to acquaint themselves with our material advantages, our business prospects and the temper of our people, and not to join irresponsible men who are preying upon our prosperity and destroying our substance. Having regard for their own feelings they respect ours, and will never use the negroes to trample upon our sympathies and our rights.

These are the men we desire to welcome to our midst, and such are received with considerate kindness wherever they go.—All seem to be satisfied and pleased with the people and the country, and many will return to make their homes permanently with us. These men will more than counteract the evil influences of the scum left here by the disbanding armies, and with their aid we may hope before many years to return the South to the honored customs and laws which formerly gave happiness and character to her citizens, and bring the State governments under the direction of honest and intelligent officials. When virtue, character and intelligence are again the passports to public preferment, we may hope to realize something of the bright future in store for us. But so long as State credit and official honesty are the shifting shuttlecocks for skillful tricksters and political vagabonds, we are powerless in our helplessness. We look to these new residents to aid us, men who invest in our lands and become *bona fide* citizens, ; who come to build up and not destroy our prosperity; who have respect for themselves, and will therefore be careful of public honor and credit. We hail, therefore, their presence in the South as a good omen, as harbingers of a financial and political regeneration. We believe that the results of this winter's travel will be favorably felt throughout the South before another year passes by. And then the experience of the travelers during the present winter will multiply ten fold those of the next. It will increase with each succeeding year until many of the waste lands of our section will be occupied and profitably cultivated, and every department of business will be benefited by the addition of reliable and industrious co-laborers. We see in this Southern travel by Northern men the germ of a solid prosperity for our country.

Letter from Egypt.

We are kindly permitted to publish the following very interesting and instructive letter from a North Carolinian traveling in the East, to a gentleman in this city. We are sure it will be highly relished by our readers:

CAIRO, EGYPT, Feb. 2d, 1869.

My Dear Colonel:—I have to thank you for your letter of the 2d of January, which reached me here. I do not propose to write you of ancient Egypt with its Pyramids, its Obelisks and its Sphinx, for that you find in the books, better than I can express it, though seeing it is very different from reading it, nor of this the most Oriental City in the world, and I could not describe it if I would, for it is the "Arabian Nights" in reality, though not so brilliant. The donkey and the donkey boy, the long trains of camels and their loads and drivers are a constant source of amusement to us. The population dressed in the Oriental costume, pass under the general name of Arabs, but to our eyes are negroes, for they are from the lightest shade of mulatto, to the purest Ethiopean.

I have inquired with regard to the cultivation of cotton in Egypt. The cultivation was commenced about twenty-five years ago, and has now reached to about six hundred and fifty thousand bales. The land and climate seem splendidly adapted to it, and the weed as I see it, seems remarkably fine, and they state their product to be from a half to a bale to the acre. The land is all irrigated, as it never rains here. The irrigation is done by the old Egyptian wheel turned by a horse, buffalo or camel, but on the larger places now they are using English steam engines, driven with English coal. The pump used is the rotary pump. The irrigation is not only for moisture, but it is all the manure the land gets, for the manure in this country is mixed up with mud and made into round flat cakes and dried in the sun and used for fuel. The ploughs are very rude, composed almost entirely of wood of the same pattern as was used thousands of years ago, though some of the larger farmers are using steam ploughs. The animal used to draw the plough is a very ugly ill-shaped buffalo. But they have two great advantages over us in the cultivation of cotton; one is, they get a cent and a half in gold for a pound of their cotton seed at the gin; the other, they plant white clover all over the cotton fields in the month of August and now they have a crop of white clover eight inches high and very luxuriant. It is not only sufficient to feed their own animals but all the animals of the country, including those of the cities. They also sell all the weed in the winter for fuel. So that they sell from the crop besides the cotton what would seem to me to be the expenses of the crop.

Their camels are the means of transportation; his load is about twelve hundred pounds; he kneels down to be loaded and unloaded; one man manages six of them. I have thus seen with six camels a man coming to the depot bringing twenty-four two hundred pound bales. He transports all the clover to market and all the cotton seed. The camel requires no wagon and nothing but a foot path for a road and lives on the clover.

Able bodied hands in this country are worth about twenty cents a day, and in habits, and every other respect, very much such laborers as your negroes now are. He requires less clothes, no shoes, and in fact, his clothing amounts to a turban and a shirt. He requires less food and keeps no Sunday. The cotton seed are all sent to Hull, in England, to be made into oil, but I think they are making as much cotton as the extent of land will admit of, a fortunate thing for the cotton planters of America.

It is astonishing to see what the varieties of products are under this system of irrigation—You see tobacco, cotton, corn, sugar cane, cabbages, cauliflower, grapes, figs, wheat, dates—in fact, everything almost, that a man wants to grow.

The Viceroy is building very extensive roads, rail roads and canals, constructed with conscript labor. His railroads are well ballasted, his crossties are of iron; there is a bar connecting two iron pots about sixteen inches across and four inches deep, convex surface being turned downwards. There is a cross-groove on top that is at right angles to the rail to receive the bar, and that parallel with the rail acts as the chair.

I shall now stop this letter until I get to Port Said, a place a hundred miles to the East of Alexandria, where I shall pass Sunday, and on Monday take steamer for Jaffa. I shall reach this place in a small steamer on the Suez Canal, and I shall write you what I think about that great French work.

PORT SAID, February 7th.

On Friday we came by rail via Zizzig to Ishmaella, a point half way the great canal. Along this railroad is a fresh water canal from the Nile, and near the salt canal to Suez, and the water is conducted by iron pipes to this place fifty-five miles. This fresh water canal will be ultimately very much enlarged and will be used to convert the adjoining dessert into rich fields. The great canal is nearly in a straight line from sea to sea, and is about a hundred and ten miles long. When finished it will be 333 feet wide and 27 feet deep. I think it will be open for small boats next Winter, but probably a year more for sea-going steamers.

There are many points along the line where there are sunken places, some of them now lakes or beds of old lakes, and contain the bitter water mentioned by the Israelites. These they use to deposit their extra sand. The first operation is to open a small channel by hand; this is done principally by Arab labor. After that they let in the water and use their steam dredging machine. Of these they have a hundred and twenty-six, the largest I ever saw; these are worked by European labor and are in operation every day, including Sundays. They have 600 steamboats and barges attendant on these dredges—all these are are made of iron. The mechanical skill exhibited in this machinery is very wonderful. I cannot give any detailed account of it now, nor will you find it in any English publication, for the English absolutely hate it, and will not talk to you on the subject.

I wish you would look at the map and you will see that Russia and Austria are opening routes to Odessa and the mouth to the Danube, thence by steamer here. Austria and Russia already have a railroad to Trieste and steamers here. Prussia, the Valley of the Rhine and England have a system of railroads that terminate at Venice France is crossing the Alps by railroads at two points which terminate at Brindisi in Italy. She has a route via Marseilles, and the two great companies, "Messagerie Imperiales," whose headquarters are at Bordeaux, and the "Peninsula and Oriental," whose headquarters are at Southampton, come here via Gibraltar.—From these places the distance will be shortened from nine to fifteen thousand miles to Bombay, and those which are now the most remote, will, when this canal is open, be the nearest. An this is the reason of the English disliking the work, as *they* are now the nearest via Cape of Good Hope, but it is nevertheless a fixed fact that the work is to be completed on the largest scale, and in the race for the Eastern trade our Pacific railroad is not worth talking about. The time from Suez to Bombay is now fifteen days, and from Suez to Liverpool, fifteen days more, and Liverpool is the farthest port. One of the great points to be gained in this canal is to furnish English coal to steamers on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and thereby multiply steamers in those waters.

This town is now a handsome little French city with one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean. The city is supplied with water from the Nile, brought one hundred and fifty miles. Nine years ago it was a straight sand beach, without the slightest protection from the ocean, nor a vestige of vegetable matter or a drop of fresh water within fifty miles of it. Nine years hence it will be the most important port on the Mediterranean, and probably a large and flourishing city—the results of French capital, intellect and mechanical skill.

Tuesday I hope to land at Jaffa and go from there to Jerusalem. If I fail, I shall go to Beyrout, and thence to Damascus.

I am, your friend, H.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that all the stone used in the construction of these breakwaters was manufactured here out of the sand of the desert. They expect to be paid when the Canal is finished two dollars per ton transit dues, so that a steamer of 2,500 tons will pay $5,000, and she is to be towed through and not use her own machinery. There will be required one or two million tons of coal at this point per annum, which will make return freights to England very cheap. I rather think that Ismailia will be the principal city on the route. It is a town in the centre of the Canal, as it has an abundant supply of fresh water and is at the point where it can control the railroads of Egypt, and sufficiently elevated to admit of city drainage.

Relief—Stay Law.

We publish this morning the Relief Bill which has just passed the Legislature. The bill as reported for us, differs very materially in one particular from that published by the Raleigh *Standard*. In the sixth section after the words "be filed," the *Standard* has the following, "unless "the defendant move the Court for further time to make the defence to the action, in which cases the Court shall grant "to the defendant until the next term of "the Court to make such defence as he "may desire, and when in the opinion of "the Court the pleadings are completed." These words do not appear in our copy, but in their stead only the words "and that," which makes a most essential difference as to the time when judgment will be obtained. Will our Raleigh exchanges look at the enrolled law and let it be known which is right. Our copy has been furnished by a correct and careful gentleman, and we have reason to believe it is as passed.

Without doubt our people need and require relief. We have favored some law to protect them, but we fear this will prove of little avail. In the first place, debts contracted since the war should not have been included within the operations of this law. The result will be most damaging upon every branch of business, having the effect to destroy credit and impair ordinary commercial transactions.

It seems to us that this law is defective in another important particular. Under the present Statutes of this State a magistrate's jurisdiction has been enlarged to all debts of two hundred dollars and under.—We suppose it would be safe to say that this will include two-thirds of the debts of the State. We see nothing in the law which affords relief to this class of debtors, and they most require it. If we are correct in this opinion, it makes a most odious and injurious distinction between the rich and poor, and withholds protection where it is most needed. A bill, however, passed on Tuesday night concerning the jurisdiction of magistrates, which may cover this grave omission, but its provisions are not yet known to us.

Reported for the Journal.

NEW STAY LAW.

An Act Suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in Certain Cases.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing of a summons.

Sec. 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the Court, and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found. It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of the county where the plaintiffs, or one or more of them, or the defendants reside, and shall command the Sheriff, or other proper officer, to summons the defendants to appear at the next ensuing term of the Superior Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff and shall be dated on the day of its issue.

Sec. 3. The officer to whom the summons is addressed, shall note on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

Sec. 4. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the Court at the cost of the plaintiff.

Sec. 5. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

Sec. 6. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term at which such demurrer or answer may be filed, and that the issues whether of law or of fact, shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

Sec. 7. That all writs of summons in civil actions now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk, shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. *Provided*, that all civil actions in which issues have been joined shall stand for trial at Spring term, 1869. *Provided further*, that issues of law or fact which have been joined in pursuance of laws and ordinances heretofore passed and known as "Stay Laws," shall be considered as having been illegally joined, and all such actions shall be placed upon the appearance dockets at Spring term, 1869, by the Clerks of Superior Courts, and the pleadings therein shall be made up and issues joined at such term as provided in this act, unless in any county the time of said term shall have passed, in which case such action shall de placed upon the trial docket at Fall term, 1869.

Sec. 8. No sale of any property, real or personal, under executions issued from any court in this State, shall be valid to pass title, unless the property, whether real or personal, shall bring three-fourths of the value thereof, and on return of such executions the sheriff or other officer shall make return of the amount bid for the same, and whether the amount was equal to three-fourths of such value.

Sec. 9. In order to ascertain the value of the property exposed to sale, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the creditor and debtor each to choose one appraiser, who shall be a citizen of the county in which the property is situated, to examine and appraise the property to be exposed to sale under execution, and shall certify such appraisement to the sheriff or other officer; and in case such appraisers shall not be able to agree upon the valuation of any property, they shall choose a third person, and the appraisement of the three or a majority of them shall be taken as the true value thereof, and in case either party fail to make the choice, the sheriff shall make the selections for him or them. Such appraisement, certified as before directed, shall be returned by the sheriff with the execution to the court from which it issued; *Provided*, That no proceedings under this section shall prejudice the lien of any creditor, or discharge the sheriff from any liability for the safe keeping of such property.

Sec 10. That no property shall be sold under any deed of trust or mortgage, until the debts secured in said deed of trust or mortgage, are reduced to judgments according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. All executions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they are issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; *Provided*, That no sale of property under execution obtained at fall term, 1869, shall be made until thirty days before spring term, 1870.

Sec. 12. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allows defendants to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

Sec. 14. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

[Passed March 16, 1869.]

An Act to Amend Chap. 2, Title 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:* That so much of Chap. 2, Title 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure, as requires that deeds, conveying lands and powers of attorney and other instruments concerning the same, shall be offered for Probate and proved before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which the land or some part of it is situated, be altered and amended, so that it shall be lawful to offer any such deed, power of attorney or instrument, for Probate, and acknowledge or prove the same, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of any county in the State, who shall have full power to take the private examination of married women as provided by law.

Sec. 2. That any Clerk before whom such deed, power, or instrument is acknowledged or proved, or the private examination of married women taken in relation thereto, shall certify the fact upon said deed, power of attorney or instrument, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, wherein the land lies, upon the exhibition of such certificate to him shall adjudge the said deed or other instrument to be duly acknowledged and proved in the same manner, as if made or taken before him.

Sec. 3. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after the date of its ratification.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—FLAG PRESENTATION—ADDRESS OF BISHOP GIBBONS.—Yesterday being St. Patrick's Day, the event was appropriately celebrated by the Hibernian Benevolent Society of this city, being also the anniversary of the organization of this Association.

At 9 A. M. the members assembled at Hibernian Hall, where, after "a drap of the crathur" had been taken all around, the ceremony of presenting the flag was conducted. This magnificent gift was presented by Mr. John Dawson, the President of the Society, and generous donor, in a few remarks in which he referred to the occasion as one calculated to arouse a glow of pride and patriotism in the heart of every true Irishman. The mother country of them all was pointed to with pride for her past history and achievements, and affection for her in her present suffering. The flag was then tendered the Association with the expression of a heartfelt wish that it might prove acceptable. It was received by Major James Reilly, on behalf of the Society, who, in discharging this proud duty, made a neat and handsome speech.—He, too, referred to Erin and her green shores and memories, and cited her historians and poets in proof of the excellence to which she had reached before the foot of the invader desecrated her soil; her power was destroyed and her sons forced to seek a field for their advancement in other lands. With feeling and veneration did he refer to these, and with gratitude did he express the Society's acceptance of the flag, which he promised they would endeavor ever to retain untarnished, and with a full and grateful recollection of its kind donor.

After this cremony the members fell into line and marched to St. Thomas' Church. Services were there celebrated, after which an address was delivered to the Society by Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. The address, or sermon, had for its text the following verses of Psalm CXXXVII: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." As is to be inferred from this text and the Society to which it was delivered, the address had reference to Irishmen away from their own country, and an illustration of their feelings towards their native mother, in their enforced separation, was aptly given in the language of the Psalmist.—Without having taken notes of this address, which our space forbade, we do not feel capacitated to do it that full justice it deserves. In common with the large number present we felt as if we were enjoying a rare treat. The glories of Ireland's history were so strongly depicted that no one could fail to admit that these hardy people have cause to be proud of their nationality. To the Patron Saint, whose festival they were then celebrating, the Bishop alluded at some length, giving a short sketch of his history and his efforts in the evangelization of Ireland. To the former glory and renown of this country did he refer with feelings of pride, and pointed to her historians, poets and warriors, who, though dead, present a living example to the sons of Erin. As the nursery of the arts and the educational mother of Europe in the middle centuries of the christian era, that land was held up in all its grandeur and importance. Then came the sad allusion to the woes it had subsequently experienced when the apple of discord was cast among its rulers and through its own dissensions a victory obtained for the enemy. Irishmen were urged to profit by this example and strive always to maintain a unity of feeling, thought and action. They were specially exhorted to cling to the religion for which their fathers suffered and endured so much; to be industrious, energetic, enterprising, active and zealous in their temporal habits; to cultivate benevolence and cling fast to charity and make themselves in their adopted country and to their adopted country, where free competition is conceded to all, what they should desire to be in their native country and to their native country if free from the oppressor's yoke.

At the close of the address and services, the Society again formed in order and marched through many of our public streets, with music playing and the beautiful banner of their native Erin floating to the breeze. This completed the celebration of the day publicly by the Society.

Daily Journal 18*th*.

Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Col. W. S. Mullins, Chairman, called the meeting to order, Mr. W. A. Walker acting as Secretary.

On motion of M. Cronly, a committee consisting of Messrs. M. Cronly and G. R. French was appointed by the Chair to verify proxies.

This committee reported 4,434 shares as represented in person and 4,070 by proxy, which being a majority of the whole stock, the meeting was declared duly organized for business.

Mr. M. Cronly read a telegram from Governor Holden appointing Joseph H. Neff a proxy to represent the State.

Mr. Neff, on motion, was allowed to represent the stock of the State.

Mr. A. F. Powell called attention to the fact that Stockholders attending this meeting were required to pay their fare, and as this was unusual, had kept many Stockholders from attending.

Mr. Bridgers remarked that the same difficulty had presented itself to his mind. He had been unable to see the Receiver after he had learned of the order to charge half-fare. He said he would try to make different arrangements at any future meetings.

On motion by Mr. W. A. Wright,

Resolved, that the Receiver in charge of the Road of this Company be requested to pass the Stockholders of the Company free of charge while coming to and returning from any general meeting of Stockholders, in conformity with the standing resolution of this Company on this subject.

Resolved further, That said Receiver be requested to cause to be refunded to the Stockholders attending this meeting such fare as they have been or may be required to pay when coming to or returning from the present general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

On motion of Col. Fremont,

Resolved, That the Committee of Inquiry and Investigation include in their report to the adjourned meeting, the condition of the rolling stock and machinery, and the wants of the Company under this head.

At an early stage of the meeting Mr. M. Cronly being called upon to report in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, stated that the committee to investigate the condition of the Road had been subdivided. Col. Fremont and Capt. Everett had gone over the entire road and were ready to submit their report. Col. W. L. Smith, who had with himself been assigned to report upon the financial condition of the Company, had peremptorily refused to act. He therefore moved to adjourn, after the appointment of a member of the committee in place of Col. Smith, until the Wednesday after the fourth Monday in April, being the 28th of the month.

Time was given the Chair to fill the vacancy in the committee, when,

On motion of Mr. W. A. Wright, the meeting adjourned until the 28th of April.

DEAD.—We regret to learn from Captain Wooten, that Mr. Reuben King, the principal sufferer in the Lumberton outrage, died on Saturday last about 10 o'clock, from the effect of the wound inflicted by the ruffians who attacked his dwelling.—After death Mr. King's body was examined and the ball found to have passed through his lungs.

In the death of this gentleman Robeson county has lost an old and esteemed citizen, and an honored member of society.—Harming no one, he was brutally attacked in his own dwelling by a gang of desperadoes and shot down upon his own hearth. The murderers of Mr. King are yet at large, and his innocent blood cries to just Heaven for retribution. The deceased leaves an estate supposed to be worth about $250,000, of which Mr. W. J. Brown is sole Executor. For about forty-five years Mr. King was an officer of the State.

THE BLADEN ROBBERY.—When we alluded to the robbery at Mr. Daniel's residence in Bladen county in Sunday's issue we were aware of the fact that the officers of the law were endeavoring to effect the arrest of Jos. Lowe, a mulatto who was suspected of complicity in the affair and whose voice was recognized by Mr. Taylor among the parties who shot at him on the road the day following the robbery. Information was received from Bladen yesterday that Lowe had been arrested. With singular assurance he came into the store of Mr. Daniels to pay him some money that was due, and was at once arrested.—He confessed his guilt and also stated who were the other parties to the matter. Officer Sellars yesterday searched the house that Lowe staid at while in this city and among his effects discovered about $50 in currency and some of the specie stolen from Mr. Daniels.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!—Let the bells ring; let the cannon be fired; let us all rejoice! Whoop, whoop, hurrah! hurrah! The House determined last night to adjourn on the 29th inst. It is to be hoped that the Senate will agree. If so, let bonfires be lit from the mountains to the seaboard. It will be the best news that North Carolina has heard for ten years. Oh! what a saving to the State—$1,500 a day, besides millions spent in wild appropriations. Let all rejoice—old and middle aged and young. Blow your horn Billy, and "sound the loud timbrel" Gen. Laflin,

"O'er Carolina's dark sea."

Sentinel.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On the 4th instant the carriage-house of Mr. John E. Boyd, with all its contents was destroyed by fire. Among the articles destroyed was a splendid carriage, buggy, sulky, harness, saddles, etc.

On receipt of the information Sheriff Jones dispatched an officer to investigate the cause of the burning, who collected evidence enough to warrant him in arresting three women as the incendiaries, who were brought to town and lodged in the calaboose to await further examination.

These women, we learn, are the wives of the parties tried at our last Court, for riot on Mr. Boyd's premises, and it is thought they resorted to this mode of revenge for the punishment inflicted by Judge Watts.—Warrenton *Living Present.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1869.

Mr. Brogden from the Committee on Finance, reported back favorably, the bill allowing the Commissioners of Johnston county to levy a special tax.

Galloway, colored, gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Cooper Institution of Wilmington.

Hyman, colored, introduced a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, under execution sales.

Mr. Brogden: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Wayne to levy a special tax.

Mr. Robbins: A bill to amend section 403, Code of Civil Procedure, title 17.

Eppes, colored: A bill to charter Railroad from Scotland Neck to Weldon.

Bill concerning Townships (its provisions heretofore given) was taken up, and read second time.

Mr. Cook moved to refer to the Committee on Townships.

Mr. Sweet favored immediate action.—The system of postponement did more to retard legislation than anything else.

Mr. Cook disclaimed any intention to retard, if the Senator from Craven meant his remarks for Mr. C.

Mr. Sweet disclaimed anything of the kind. His remarks applied no more to the Senator from Johnston than to other Senators.

Messrs. Graham, Barrow, Welker and Robbins were heard as to the merits of the bill relative to the government of Townships.

Mr. Cook's motion was withdrawn, and the bill considered at length, eliciting a protracted debate.

Mr. Graham proposed to substitute for 4th section of the bill providing for elections in townships on the 1st Thursday in August, 1869. Adopted.

The 9th section was amended, on motion of Mr. Love, fixing Constable's bonds at $500, and not more than $2,000.

The 10th section giving the Trustees of townships power to hold real estate, and to erect township houses, to levy taxes, &c., to build said township houses, was amended by Mr. Graham so as to tax *all* property in the township; and further amended by Mr. Love, restricting the land to be purchased for the use of the townships to one acre.

Section 13, defining the powers of the Trustees, was amended by taking away the authority to excuse any person from working on the highways, on motion of Mr. Welker.

Some other amendments were made to the bill.

The 21st section was stricken out, and pending the motion to strike out section 22, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1869.

Mr. Whitley was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative upon the resolution adopting the 15th amendment.

By Mr. Pou: A bill abolishing the office of State Geologist. Referred.

By the same: A bill repealing the law giving Sheriffs and Constables mileage in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Sinclair moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution expressing confidence in President Grant and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the "tenure-of-office act."

After considerable debate the motion to suspend the rules was put to a vote and no quorum voted.

Mr. Sinclair renewed his motion and called for the yeas and nays. The call being sustained, the House adopted the motion by a vote of yeas 55, nays 27.

The Clerk read the resolution, when Mr. Estes offered the following substitute:—"That our Senators in Congress be requested to vote for the repeal of the law known as the 'tenure-of-office act.'"

Resolved further, That each of our Senators in Congress be furnished by the Governor with a copy of the foregoing resolution.

After a somewhat lengthy debate the substitute was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Durham moved to strike out the preamble of the original resolution.

Upon the adoption of that motion the yeas and nays were called, and the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 37, nays 42.

The original motion after being amended was then adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House bill for the protection of mechanics and other laborers.

The bill was read, when, on motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, it was laid on the table.

Senate bill for the protection of mechanics and other laborers was taken up and made special order for Monday next, 11 o'clock.

On motion, the consideration of the bill to prevent the distillation was postponed until Friday next at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended, and the bill transferring cases from the docket of the late criminal Court of Newbern to the Superior Court, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The special order for this hour was announced, to wit:

The bill suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases, reported by the Special Committee on Relief as a substitute for the bill to regulate proceedings in certain cases.

The question recurred upon Mr. Malone's substitute. (The substitute is the bill as reported by the Committee, with his proviso, published yesterday, annexed to it.)

Mr. Bowman moved to make section 12 section 13, and insert in lieu of section 12 the words "the provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachments." Agreed to.

Mr. Durham moved the following as an additional section, to be known as section 14, viz: "That nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allows defendants to be arrested and held to trial in certain cases." Adopted.

Mr. Durham moved to amend by striking out in section 6 all after the word "filed," in line 3, down to the word "the" in line 8.

Mr. Durham said he offered the amendment in order to prevent defendants postponing trials governing of actions *ex delecto* and *ex contractu* since May, 1865, as well as debts hereafter to be contracted. &c.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, said every resident of the State was entitled to a homestead and personal property exemption, and the House had recently passed by an unanimous vote an act to carry into effect those beneficent provisions of the Constitution, but it had not yet passed the Senate. In the meantime the Justices of the Peace and the Courts are going on rendering judgements for thousands and thousands of dollars and unless they are arrested all or nearly all of the land in the State

for this House to make any such distinctions as to form or as to the time when the act was committed, or as to its nature, whether a contract or test.

Mr. Durham replied at some length, reiterating his former positions in the matter, and concluded by again stating that he would support a bill giving relief as to old debts, but thought this bill, without his amendment restricting its operations, too sweeping in its provisions.

Mr. Seymour spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Pou objected to it.

Mr. Gatling took the floor and said: The gentleman from Johnston (Mr. Pou) has alone stated the proposition with entire accuracy. He narrows it into the utter *nature* of refusing relief to a class of debtors whose contracts bear date before 1865, and who form only a small proportion of the people of the State, or to close the Courts at once to every species of redress whatever the wrong may be. In legislation they should consider the greatest good to the greatest number. They had only to decide in the present case which horn of the delemma will subserve this purpose.—The question is shall we extend what appeared to him to be a very unequal and very doubtful relief to a small class of men (perhaps ⅛ part of our population) at the expense of the business of the whole State. This is the only thing to be decided. He doubted the ability of the House to afford the relief demanded in the premises because any relief which could either be adequate or satisfactory must of a necessity violate that clause of the Constitution which forbids a State to impair the obligation of contracts. He doubted the policy of all stay laws. They impeded and stagnated business and go far towards repelling the tide of immigration, the influx of capital which so naturally seeks our State. On this ground if no other reason he would hesitate to vote for the bill or its amendments.

Messrs. Parker and Foster opposed the whole measure.

Messrs. Hodnett and Mayo colored, and Ingram favored the bill.

Pending any definite action, the House adjourned until 6½ o'clock this evening.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1869.

The unfinished business of the morning being the motion to strike out section 22 in the bill in relation to Townships, was taken up.

Mr. Robbins offered a substitute to the section, providing for an increase of Justices of the Peace in the Townships under certain circumstances. Not adopted.

Resolution from the Committee on claims in regard to money loaned the State for purposes of a charitable nature. Directs the Treasurer to pay the same at different periods, reaching to 1872. [The money was borrowed by the Treasurer during the war to sustain the Insane Asylum, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.]

Messrs. Cook and Hayes opposed the passage of the resolution on the ground that the money was borrowed to aid, indirectly, the late war—the State Treasury being depleted by the war.

Mr. Respass urged its passage. The idea that there was no civil government here during the war, was a mistake. And obligations transacted as a civil government we were in honor bound to discharge; and these claims were for civil purposes; the evidence satisfied Mr. Respass of the fact. The claims were not in the shape of Confederate bonds, but simple notes signed by Jonathan Worth as Treasurer.

Mr. Cook occupied the floor in reply at length, arguing against the payment of the claims. While he opposed the claims as appropriation to the war, he would not be understood as being opposed to making appropriations to benefit the people of the State, as it had been intimated he had already voted away millions.

Mr. Davis was on the Committee of Claims—he recommended the payment of the claims because they were just and proper—if he thought they had anything to do with the rebellion, he should be opposed to them. They were not so viewed by him, and should be paid. The evidence before the Committee of one of the parties who loaned the money, was that he, the witness, refused to loan the money if it was understood that it was for war purposes—being convinced that it was for civil purposes, he consented, and did loan the money.

Mr. Richardson opposed the resolution—that it had been refused by the General Assembly two years ago.

Mr. Graham admitted that all these claims were refused to be entertained by the General Assembly as stated. He was in favor, however, of allowing them—they were not in aid of the rebellion, but for the sustenance of the civil government, and borrowed from a loyal citizen, who advanced the money understandingly.

Mr. Love, on behalf of the Committee, stated that the matter had been before the Committee for four weeks, and had been thoroughly and calmly considered, and they were clearly of the opinion that the claims were just.

Mr. Brogden opposed the passage of the resolution in a protracted speech.

In reply, Mr. Respass said Mr. B. had said everything except to say the Committee had been bribed in this matter. He hurled the charge back in his face, &c.

Mr. Brogden quoted Shakspeare and other authors on Mr. Respass.

Mr Davis said the storm was pretty much over, and he didn't think any one had been struck by the lightning. He defended the committee against what he deemed an accusation that the committee had been bribed by fine dinners, &c. The Senator from Wayne had no right to make these charges. Mr. Davis said the claims were thought to be honest by the committee.

Mr. Hayes called the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution put upon its passage, and resulted yeas 16, nays 18.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1869.

Mr. McMillan introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that this General Assembly take recess from the first day of July to the fifteenth day of August.

Mr. McMillan said he had understood the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. French) had said that unless business was expedited there was no telling when this Assembly would adjourn. Now he (Mr. McMillan) thought from the way the House was transacting business that some spur was needed, therefore he hoped the resolution would be adopted, and the *House make an effort to get away by the time mentioned in the resolution.*

Mr. McMillan moved to suspend the rules and adopt at once. No quorum voted.

Mr. McM. then withdrew the motion and the resolution was placed upon the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. ———, the discussion upon the bill suspending the Code of Civil Procedure was resumed.

After a long debate the previous question was ordered and the bill as amended passed its second reading by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Banner, Barnett, Beddie, Bowman, Candler, Clayton, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gibson, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford; Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, colored, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moring, Moore, of Chowan; Peck, Pou, Proffitt. Raglan, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Simonds, Vestal, Waldrop, Whitley, Williams, of Sampson, Wilson, and Wiswall—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Carson, Cawthorn, colored Dixon, Estes, Forkner, colored, Foster, Graham, Gatling, Hayes, colored, Hudgings, colored, Kinney, Leary, colored, McCanless, Morrill, Parker, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, Seymour, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, colored Thompson, Vest, and Williamson, colored—27.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading under the previous question by a vote of yeas 45, nays 31.

The bill as amended does not include debts contracted since May, 1865, or actions *exdelicto*.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 13, 1869.

Mr. Osborne introduced a bill to incorporate Cooper Association, in the town of Wilmington.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Fertilizing Company introduced by Mr. Osborne, read first time and referred.

Mr. Robbins moved to reconsider the vote, by which the resolution in favor of R. S. Tucker and others, was defeated last night. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was postponed until next Saturday.

Mr. Beeman moved that the vote by which the bill chartering the Bank of Greensboro' was passed, be reconsidered.

Mr. Graham moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion failed.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Cook then offered an amendment making the property of the private stockholders responsible, &c., and that a higher rate than 8 per cent interest shall not be charged.

Postponed and ordered to be printed.

Bill in favor of Reuben King, of Robeson, read second and third times and passed.

Mr. Winstead moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the House resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for a repeal of the act suspending the Tenure-of-Office act.

The motion to suspend prevailed—yeas 29, nays 3.

The resolutions were read.

Mr. Colgrove demanded the previous question and called the yeas and nays.—Sustained.

The resolutions were adopted—yeas 31, nays 5.

Mr. Cook voted against the resolutions, and by leave stated he did so because it looked like dictating to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Graham voted no; if it had been a simple request to repeal he might give a different vote, but he did not like the preliminaries in the resolution.

Mr. Love was for giving the President the same powers heretofore enjoyed by other Presidents. If the Republican party would trust him he would.

Mr. Scott gave his reasons for voting for the resolutions. He thought the restriction odious.

Mr. Robbins regretted the party bearing which the resolutions contained. He believed the principle of fettering the President wrong, but to get back to the old land marks of the Republic, he would vote for the resolutions protesting against the party preamble.

Bill authorizing S. R. Bunting, late Sheriff of New Hanover, to collect arrears of taxes, read second and third times and passed.

House bill concerning certain roads and bridges in the county of Robeson, read second and third times and passed.

Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Onslow county, read second and third times and passed.

Bill authorizing Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, was read third time and passed.

Bill empowering Commissioners of Cumberland county to levy a special tax, passed its second reading.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow to levy a special tax, read second time and passed.

Bill in relation to pilots at Hatteras and Ocracock Inlets, read second time.

Mr. Sweet said the passage of this bill will virtually close the ports of Newbern and Wilmington, &c., and would tend directly to build up the port of Norfolk.—Pilotage provided for in the bill would pay the pilot about $14,000 per year for the work of two days per week. Read a protest from 190 citizens of Newbern against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Sweet moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Respass defended the bill at length.

The motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

Mr. Respass gave notice of another bill in regard to this matter.

Mr. Cook gave notice of a bill to place disabled conscripted Confederate soldiers on the pension list.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 13.

By Mr. High: A bill to incorporate the Whiteville Wine Company. Referred.

CALENDAR.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax was taken up, amended and passed its second readings by a vote of yeas 70, nays 2.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax was next taken up, and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 64, nays 2.

Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Wilson to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading, yeas 65, nays 0.

Bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Tarboro' was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to charter the Express Steamboat Company was next taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Woodlawn Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the State Homestead Association was next reached, and passed its several readings.

Bill to prevent the felling of trees in Contentnea Creek was next reached, and passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Star of Hope Lodge of Good Fellows at Wilmington was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the town of Littleton was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Hebrew Benevolent Association, of Charlotte, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Castle Hayne Vineyard Company was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to continue in force the act authorising the Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest due on their bonds issued in payment for stock in the Western Railroad Company was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 54, nays 7.

On motion of J. W. Leary, colored, the House adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 15, 1869.

Mr. Hayes from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported back the bill to build a Railroad from Plymouth to Wilmington, with amendments.

Mr. Brogden from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill entitled Revenue, with amendments. Made special order for Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

Message from the House transmitting act relating to a homestead, asking concurrence—substitute for a bill passed by the Senate. Made special order for Friday next.

Bill concerning Townships, read third time and passed.

Hyman, colored, a resolution that no bill of a private nature shall be introduced after the 18th inst. Tabled.

Resolution in favor of John A. Oates—allowing per diem. Referred to Committee on Claims.

The School bill was taken up on its third reading—1st section read, whereupon, Mr. A. J. Jones moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and offered a substitute, making an appropriation and providing separate schools for white and colored—appropriates $100,000, the schools to be open four months in the year—rules and regulations to be made by the Literary Board.

Senator from Edgecombe called the previous question. Sustained, and the question being on the adoption of the substitute, resulted, yeas 13, nays 20.

The question then recurring on the consideration of section 1st, it was adopted, and Mr. Welker then offered a substitute for the remainder of the bill, which was not adopted.

Galloway, colored, moved to lay the bill on the table—yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. Colgrove moved to re-commit it to the Committee on Education.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Robbins now moved to commit the bill to a special committee of five.

The motion failed—yeas 13, nays 24.

Hyman, colored, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Resulted, yeas 11, nays 26.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to postpone until Wednesday, 11 o'clock—yeas 27, nays 9.

[The consideration of the School bill occupied, in motions, amendments and discussion, nearly two hours.]

Bill to establish a Board of Arbitrators for each county, read and laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Osborne.

Bill making bastardy a misdemeanor was read the second time, and elicited a debate, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 15, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Rockingham, Caswell and Stokes was taken up.—[The bill makes the road a State work and asks for two millions of dollars. The affairs of the road are to be managed by nine directors appointed by the Governor.]

Mr. Jarvis moved to postpone until Wednesday next. Lost.

The bill then passed its second reading by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Banner, Barnett, Candler, Carson Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Davis, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Farrow, Gahagan, Gatling, Graham, Hendricks, Bodnett, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Moore, of Chowan, Robbins, Sinclair, Simonds, Stilley, Vest, Waldrop, Williamson, Wilson and Wiswall.

NAYS—Messrs, Allison, Armstrong, Blair, Beddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gibson, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hoffman, Humphries, Jarvis, Mendenhall, Moore, of Chowan, Parker, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Welch, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams of Sampson.

On motion of J. W. Leary, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill allowing the Commissioners of Fayetteville to issue bonds, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 68, nays 1.

On motion of W. T. Hayes, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill allowing the Commissioners of Halifax to have arrearages of taxes collected was taken up and passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Resolution granting $12,000 to the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Argo moved to postpone and make it special order for this day week.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, wished to know the reason why the gentleman made such a motion.

Mr. Argo replied that if the bill was pressed now its chances of passage would be greatly endangered, &c. There were now at Chapel Hill two students, five or six Professors, and servants in proportion.

The motion to postpone was put to a vote and carried.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended, and the report of the Committee in regard to salaries was taken up.

The majority and minority reports were read.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the minority report as a substitute of the majority.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the yeas and nays were called, and the House adopted the minority report by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Boddie, Candler, Carson, Cawthorn, Cherry, Clayton, Davis, Downing, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gahagan, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Moore, of Chowan, Robbins, Sinclair, Simonds, Stilley, Vest, Waldrop, Williamson, Wilson and Wiswall.

NAYS—Messrs, Allison, Armstrong, Blair, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gibson, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hoffman, Humphries, Jarvis, Mendenhall, Moring, Moore, of Alamance, Painter, Parker, Pearson, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams of Sampson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowman, Carey, Dixon, Ellington, Estes, Graham, Harris, of Wake Hoffman, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Sykes, Vest, Williamson, Wilson and Wiswall.

Mr. Downing moved to reconsider the vote just taken. Carried.

J. W. Leary, colored, moved to lay that motion on the table.

The minority report allows the Governor $4,000; Treasurer $3,000; Secretary of State $1,250 and fees; Auditor $1,800 and fees; Superintendent of Public Instruction $1,500; Superintendent of Public Works $1,800; Attorney General $1,800; Judges of Supreme Court $3,000; and Judges of Superior Courts $2,500.

Mr. Estes moved to amend by allowing the Secretary of State, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Superintendent of Public Works, $2,000 each as the majority report recommended.

Mr. Durham moved that the question be divided.

Mr. Estes opposed the division.

Mr. Durham said it was strange that some gentlemen wished to force the House to vote upon a proposition fixing the salaries of four different officers. No matter how different the responsibilities and duties of the offices, this proposition gives them the same compensation.

The question upon dividing the motion was put to a vote and carried.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Estes, so far as it affects the Secretary of State, striking out $1,250 and inserting $2,000.

After a long debate the amendment was put to a vote and rejected by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Banner, Barnett, Carson, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Gahagan, Graham, Hoffman, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Pearson, Proctor, Rea, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stilley, Sykes, Vest, Williamson, Wilson, Wiswall—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Candler; Cawthorn, Clayton, Davis Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Hudgings, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore of Alamance, Painter, Parker, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Seigrist, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams, of Sampson—51.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, said, as the House manifested a disposition to starve out the State officers, he would move that the consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Messrs. Pou, and Leary, colored, opposed the motion.

Mr. Stilley moved to amend the motion by postponing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Lost.

The original motion to postpone was put to a vote and lost.

The question recurred upon Mr. Estes' amendment striking out $1,800 as salary for Auditor in the minority report and insert $2,000 as provided for in the majority report.

Mr. Stilley moved to strike out the words "and fees." Carried.

The amendment as amended was put to a vote and adopted by a vote of yeas 47, nays 38.

[This gives the Auditor a salary of $2,000 without fees.]

The question then recurred upon that portion of Mr. Estes' amendment striking out $1,500 as the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and insert $2,000.

[The majority report makes it $2,500.]

Mr. Pou moved to amend the amendment by making the salary $1,800.

After considerable discussion the House adopted the amendment by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Bonner, Boddie, Candler, Carson, Clayton, Davis Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ellington, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, McCanless, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Painter, Parker, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Seigrist, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams, of Sampson—51.

NAYS—Messrs Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Bowman, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Estes, Foster, Gahagan, Graham, Harris, of Wake, Hudgings, Ingram, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Leary, Mayo, Mendenhall, Moring, Moore, of Chowan, Pearson, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley, Sykes, Vest, Williamson, Wilson and Wiswall.

On motion the House then adjourned until this evening 7½ o'clock.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Wendell Phillips Indorses the President and Cries for Vengeance—He Wants the South to Drink the Blood of the Ku-Klux.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

We have felt and said that the course of General Grant was open to grave criticism. But we have always judged him by his actions; always allowing that he meant all he said and would do all he promised. We propose the same rule in time to come.—We shall take his words as earnestly meant, and we shall wait for action before we criticise him in his new office. Thus far we have only thanks to give him. For three things in his inaugural we desire to give him credit. With full heart and most earnestly, we thank him for his frank, prompt and hearty indorsement of the constitutional amendment. The words in which he refers to it show that his heart is in the right place and that he cordially accepts the lesson of the war. If emancipation made Lincoln the slave's President, these precious and statesmenlike words make Grant the negro's President. We hail with similar feeling his assertion that his policy looks to the "citizenship" of the Indian. Let him cover the Indian with this shield and give him, for the present at least, a department in the Cabinet which shall watch his rights, and President Grant will have met these two great problems of race with a brave and wise, as well as just statesmanship.

The third pledge of his inaugural we hail is that which promises a vigorous and rigorous execution of law. We trust that here his words mean literally all they say, and only wish they had been more decisive and unequivocal. Our complaint of Grant hitherto has been that he had power without using it; that he has sat and seen Union men murdered unavenged. Some of his friends excuse him on the ground that President Johnson crippled the General. At last the Ku-Klux have left the White House. Those midnight cowards need only half a dozen summary executions in as many States to disappear forever. If we were in the Senate we would confirm no man for any office from any Southern State, Kentucky included, (not even Holt), till life was as safe there as in Vermont.—Shoot and hang first; nominate and confirm afterward.

We say amen, most heartily, to all the inaugural contains about public credit and payment in gold. But there is a debt just as sacred as the bonds, the debt we owe to the Southern loyalist, black and white.—This debt is their immediate and perfect protection. If either is entitled to precedence this comes first in obligation and importance. This is to be paid in blood long before the other is paid in coin. The bondholder only gains by waiting. For these other creditors every hour of danger and agony cut short is an indescribable gain. The government's faith with the bondholder has never been broken. Towards this other creditor the government has been perjured and faithless for four bitter years. We beseech Grant to send men South whose very names shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible, and most effective vengeance. Put aside sham government and paltering officials, and give us the "peace" which is sure to follow the drawn sword in the hands of a prompt, honest man.

The bondholder paid will give us credit to borrow in case of another rebellion.—This debt promptly paid will render another rebellion impossible. It will flood the South with capital and brains, the two enemies against which she rebelled, and which her madness and Johnson's have been striving to get along without.

Congress cannot reconstruct the South—law can. Safety for men and money will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is worth now more than a mule load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every Southern capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South; you will light up all its forges and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way, soldier of the Wiledness, to "hammer" the rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeance so swift, and sure and terrible that the mere name of a "Union man" may be as ample protection even on the Del Norte as that of a "Roman citizen" was to St. Paul at Jerusalem.

The Cabinet gives no indication of the President's plans. It rather shows that he has none, for it means nothing. Massachusetts furnishes all the firstrate brains it contains.

Thomas Campbell made a selection from the English poets, on the plan of excluding every piece any other previous compiler had taken. Of course, they, the first comers had taken the best, and accordingly all Campbell's pieces are second rate. Grant's Cabinet follows this copy. He excludes every one that anybody ever thought of. Of course he takes the leavings. But this only means that the people are, as hitherto, to do the work.

Press the Constitutional amendment.—Push the Executive for a strong vein of resolute law throughout the South. If the South loves blood, let her sup full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath no sword until honest Union men, black and white, native and foreign, alone, and in companies, on lonely prairies and in city streets, sit each under his own vine and fig tree—the stars and stripes—with none to molest or make them afraid.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A MEETING OF THE NEW HANOVER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY was held at the usual place at 8½ o'clock P. M., Wednesday, 17th inst. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Subjects of much insterest to the profession were taken up and warmly discussed.

The various committees appointed at the last meeting reported upon their different subjects satisfactorily and were discharged from further duty.

Doctors King and Purcell warmly advocated the publication of a monthly Medical Bulletin, and were, upon motion, appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of the same, and report at the next meeting.

Upon motion, the Society adjourned to meet the third Wednesday night in April, when a full attendance is requested.

W. J. H. BELLAMY, M. D.,
Secretary.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17—P. M.

SENATE.—The Judiciary committee, equally divided on the bill enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment and enforcing the Republican State Government in Georgia, made no recommendation, but favored an amendment erasing the clause giving the United States Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the provisional Courts in that State.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill continuing the collections in the educational departments of the Freedmen's Bureau until 1871.

The consideration of the Tenure-of-Office bill was resumed and discussed to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE—Indian appropriations were made the special order for to-morrow.

Omissions in the appropriation bill were discussed at great length during the discussion to-day.

Mr. Schenck charged Mr. Butler with saying what he knew to be untrue.

Mr. Butler retorted that he knew Mr. Schenck in and out.

A colloquy grew out of Mr. Butler saying that Mr. Schenck had high courage to stand up for the Whiskey ring.

Finally the omitted words were restored by a joint resolution.

The bill extending the time for the removal of the Virginia officers, was taken from the table and referred to the Reconstruction committee.

The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs considered the Cuba and San Domingo affairs to-day. It was decided to call on the Executive for recent information, and take no action until the information was received.

The President has nominated Mrs. VanLew Postmistress at Richmond, Va.

The report that the Indians have captured Gen. Custar, lacks confirmation.

There were no important confirmations made to-day.

It seems certain that negroes will represent the United States at Hayti and St. Domingo, but will have no share in the Federal offices South.

The American fleet in Cuban waters is to be reinforced.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, March 17—Noon.

Rudolph Paul, lately of the Confederate service, commands fifteen hundred insurgents in Sagua.

The troops are pressing to the interior and endeavoring to restore communication between Neuvitas and Puerto Principe.

The Government reports frequent skirmishes in which the insurgents were damaged.

A transport arrived from Barcelona with eleven hundred troops.

Sugar quiet, No. 12 8¼@9. Exchange steady.

LATER.

MEXICO, March 17—Noon.

Carl Meyer, formerly of the Federal army, was arrested, charged with attempting to carry a regiment to Negrete.

Many Negrete officers were captured and shot, and many arrested.

Wealthy capitalists representing millions of dollars, are preparing to emigrate.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18—Noon.

Stocks unsettled and dull. Money steady at 7 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 108¾. Gold 131¼. Five-twenties of '64, 120. North Carolina Sixes 62½; new 57½. Virginia Sixes—ex-coupons, 57½; new 62. Tennessee Sixes—ex-coupons, 68¾. Levees 69.

Flour 10@15 cents better. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork firmer—new mess $32. Steam Lard drooping—bbls. 19¾ cents. Cotton dull at 28½ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 59 cents. Rosin less active at $2 40@$2 50.—Freights quiet.

REWARD.—His Excellency, Gov. Holden, offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Robert Cade, who recently escaped from the jail of New Hanover county. Said Cade is five feet eight inches high, twenty-four years of age, brown complexion, black eyes, woolly hair; and is charged with the murder of Charles Hughes.—Raleigh *Standard*, 16th.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 11th inst., by Rev J R Oliver, Mr. THOMAS TURNER, of Clinton, and Miss ANN S. PETERSON, daughter of E. Peterson, Esq.

DIED.

On the morning of the 13th instant, ROBERT McKAY, youngest son of Oscar G. and Anna M. Parsley, aged 8 years and 11 months.

THOS. S. KENAN. JNO. W. DUNHAM.

KENAN & DUNHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILSON, N. C.,

PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of Wilson, Duplin, Wayne, Pitt and Greene counties.
Special attention to Collections.
march 18 144-3t&6-2t

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-21-

TO NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

PLANT CANES AND MAKE YOUR OWN SUGARS AND SIRUPS by Weller & Hatcher's patented process. Sugar thus made will cost about 6 cents per pound, and Sirup about 30 cents per gallon. District, County and Individual Rights for sale. Send for Circular with full particulars. Agents wanted.

WM. F. BEASLEY,
Sole Agent for North Carolina.
Greensboro', N. C.
feb 6 110-d&w2m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BREWAX, ₱ lb	40 @ 42	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BACON,		From store	1 60 @ 1 65
₱ M	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BARRELS, Spts T., each,		Cuba, hhds	55 @ 57½
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 30	do bbls	60 @ 65
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Sugar house	47½ @ 52
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		do bbls	50 @ 50
Tallow	18 @ 21	Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
Adamantine	21 @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
Sperm	50 @ 55	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		Virgin	0 00 @ 2 80
Java	37 @ 40	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 80
Laguayra	26 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 60
Rio	19 @ 21	Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 65
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Tar, in ordi	0 00 @ 2 80
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	25 @ 26½	Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 6 00
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 26½	do No. 1	2 50 @ 4 50
COTTON BAGGING,		do No. 2	1 80 @ 1 90
Gunny, ₱ yd	21 @ 22	do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 75
Dundee	26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @ 10	₱ gal	00 @ 45
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 25	Cut	5 75 @ 6 00
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
₱ yard	12 @ 16	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 00 @ 2 05	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	38 @ 40
₱ lb	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 30
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	1 10 @ 1 25
No. 1	22 00 @25 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	3 75 @ 4 50
No. 2	18 00 @20 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
No. 3	14 00 @16 00	N. C. Bacon	
Mullets	7 50 @ 10 00	Hams	21 @ 23
Herring,		Middlings	20 @ 21
East	0 00 @ 0 00	Shoulders	19 @ 20
N.C.roe	0 00 @ 0 00	Hog round	20 @ 21
do cut	8 50 @ 9 00	Western Bacon	
do gross	0 00 @ 7 00	Hams	20 @ 22
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	18 @ 19
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	16½ @ 17
Family	9 00 @15 00	Lard, N. C.	20 @ 23
Superfine	6 50 @ 8 00	do North'n	17 @ 22
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 40
NORTH CAROLINA,		do North'n	45 @ 50
Family	11 50 @12 00	Cheese	16 @ 21
Superfine	11 00 @11 25	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @ 23	City Mess	33 50 @34 00
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32	Thin "	32 50 @33 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Prime,	30 00 @31 00
Per ton	80 00 @85 00	Rump	00 00 @00 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		SALT,	
Corn	1 05 @ 1 10	Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
Oats	75 @ 90	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 12½	cargo	0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 50	from store	2 15 @ 2 20
Carolina	10½ @ 11	American	1 70 @ 1 90
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
Green	9 @ 9½	Cuba	00 @ 17
Dry	19 @ 20	Porto Rico	00 @ 15½
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		C	00 @ 17
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40	B	00 @ 18
Northern	0 75 @ 90	A	00 @ 18½
IRON, ₱ lb.,		Crushed	00 @ 19
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	SOAP, ₱ lb.	
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Northern,	7 @ 13
American,		Wilmington,	
sheer	9 @ 10	Ext. Family	10½ @ 11
Swede	10 @ 12	Family	10 @ 10
Hoop,		Chemical	9½ @ 10
₱ ton	135 00@145 00	Pale	8 @ 10½
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
Whiskey	1 50 @ 2 25	Contract	4 00 @ 6 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	Common	3 00 @ 3 50
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50	Shipping	11 00 @12 50
LUMBER, (River,		Mill, prime	9 50 @10 50
Fir Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill Fair	7 00 @ 8 00
Wido do	12 00 @14 00	Mill, inferior to	
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	ord	5 00 @ 6 00
		TALLOW, P	10 @ 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 18, 1869.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has been less firm, and prices have declined

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

The Cabinet.

President GRANT has met his friends and he is theirs. Under the party pressure he has been compelled to reorganize his Cabinet. The country probably has cause to be glad that more talent has been gained to the councils of the President.

New Hampshire Election.

This election passed off without excitement, and a small vote was polled. ONSLOW STEARNS, Radical, was elected Governor by about three thousand majority, and the full Radical delegation to the last Congress re-elected. Gen. GRANT's majority last Fall was 7,647.

Battle of Chancellorsville.

Under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents," the last number of the Southern Opinion contains the following singularly incorrect statement.

"Brown—You are mistaken in contending that General R. E. Lee was not present at the battle of Chancellorsville. General J. E. B. Stuart, it is true, took command when Generals Hill and Jackson were both wounded, and began the fight on Sunday morning, but General Lee arrived on the scene before the last attack was made that drove Hooker from his position."

There are so many misstatements in the above that we hardly know where to commence in their correction. Gen. Stuart commanded Jackson's corps only, after the fall of the hero. Gen. Hill was not wounded in this battle. Gen. Lee was in supreme command from the beginning of the battle until its glorious termination. You will have to brush up your historical lore a little, brother "Opinion,"—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Our friend of the *Virginian* must take new bearings and correct his reckonings. It is true General STUART commanded Jackson's corps only, but it was the entire attacking force engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville proper. General A. P. HILL was wounded in the legs, about the time that General JACKSON fell, on Saturday night, and the writer of this paragraph assisted him in the ambulance. The command of his division devolved upon General HETH, who was wounded in the commencement of the action, and it then devolved upon General PENDER. On Monday PENDER was wounded and General ARCHER took command of the division. General PENDER returned to duty, however, during the same day on which he was wounded. General STUART, commanding the cavalry, would hardly have been put in command of the corps, had General HILL been on duty. It was only done when no Major General was present to assume command. Brigadier General RHODES commanded the corps on Saturday night, until General STUART reported.

General LEE did not go with General JACKSON in his celebrated flank movement, and consequently was not in direct communication with JACKSON or STUART in the engagements of Saturday evening or Sunday morning, and indeed not until General HOOKER was driven from his position at Chancellorsville, and the plank road thus opened. When the battle was fought General HOOKER's main army was between General LEE with EARLY's division of JACKSON's corps and MCLAWS' division of LONGSTREET's corps. The battle of Chancellorsville proper was fought by the troops of A. P. HILL's division, D. H. HILL's division under the command of General RHODES, and JACKSON's old division under command of General COLSTON, of our city, all of JACKSON's corps.

We think the *Virginian* will find the above statement correct in every material point.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We learn from the Rutherford *Vindicator* that for some cause or other a very general dissatisfaction exists in that county as to the managment of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. We hope that as large a number of such persons as are dissatisfied will be present at the meeting of Stockholders to be held in this city on the 15th of April. We are satisfied that all complaint is founded upon prejudice or through ignorance of the real condition of affairs. We believe that the management of this road has been marked by much wisdom, intelligence and economy, and that the Board of Directors have surmounted difficulties of the first magnitude since the surrender. But as these matters will form the subject of consideration in the approaching meeting, we will respectfully refer those interested to the proceedings.

We believe an impression that the officers of the road did not desire to hasten the completion of the work to its Western terminus at Rutherfordton, added to some political prejudices, is the foundation of this dissatisfaction of the people of Rutherford. We are fully persuaded that no such desire has existed upon the part of the President and the Board of Directors. So far as Colonel COWAN himself is concerned, we know of our personal knowledge that he sacrificed his election to the Speakership of the House of Commons of 1866-67, by refusing to take a position upon the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which he believed to be unjust to the people of Rutherford county. A declaration from him favorable to the junction of that road with the Western North Carolina Railroad, at some point in Catawba or Burke counties, and the consolidation of the two roads from thence Westward, would have made his election a certainty. This he persistently refused to do, declaring it to be his purpose to use every effort to complete the road to Rutherfordton before looking to any connections with other companies.—Officially connected with the Legislature, and personally interested in the election of Col. COWAN to the Speakership, these facts came to our knowledge.

We are satisfied that the same purpose still exists, and we believe that, under his judicious management, the work could have been accomplished in much less time than the limited means at his command would have warranted in believing.

We sincerely trust that we shall see many of our Rutherford friends at the April meeting, and among them the editor of the *Vindicator*. Let us become acquainted with each other. The people of Rutherford are strangers to those of New Hanover. They are soon to be linked together, we trust, by close and intimate business relations. Let kindliness of feeling and social regard anticipate mere commercial connections, by which the latter will be made mutually more profitable and pleasant. Our people feel great interest in the completion of this road, which connects them directly with the mountain section. We regard it as more intimately connected with the future prosperity of our city than any of her great works, and we desire that even before its completion, the people who are to be brought together by it shall be friends.

Sugar and Syrup.

We learn that Col. WM. F. BEASLEY, the agent for the patent process of manufacturing Sugar and Syrup from Sorghum Cane, has been compelled to remove his headquarters from Tarboro' to Greensboro', as being more central. We are glad to know that considerable interest has been excited in the minds of our people in regard to this matter. We believe that much benefit will result if the manufacture of sugar and syrup should be undertaken in this State.

Virginia Politics.

The Radical State Convention which has just closed a stormy session at Petersburg, succeeded, after the withdrawal of some of the leaders, in making nominations. General H. H. Wells, the present military appointee, was nominated for Governor. J. D. Harris, colored, received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Thomas R. Bowden for Attorney General and A. M. Crane for Congressman at large.

The Convention was very unharmonious and disorderly. The anti-Wells party voted for the negro candidate for Lieutenant Governor in order to injure the ticket. Harris, the candidate, is a negro doctor, living at Hampton. He was born in North Carolina. Carried North when a child, he was educated at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated in medicine there. During the war he was a Doctor in the Freedman's Bureau.

The South Carolina Railroad.

If the complaints of the Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which gave rise to the strictures of the Charleston *News*, which we quoted, and formed the ground of its defense of the policy of the South Carolina Railroad, had reference merely to the freight intended for Columbia, we might have endorsed the article, or at least applauded the objects of the railroad officials. If goods can be delivered in Columbia by way of Charleston more advantageously than through Wilmington or Charlotte, it is undoubtedly the duty of the officers of the South Carolina Railroad to force them over their road. If, however, a certain class of goods will seek railroad transportation, on account of the dispatch in their shipment, and this we know to be true, for many take the benefit of the more costly advantages of Express Companies, then it is a question for consideration whether it would not be better for the South Carolina Railroad that such freight should be brought this way, and over its twenty-five miles of road, than go by way of Raleigh and Charlotte, thus avoiding its line altogether. But we must regard the rejoinder of our friends of the *News* as a little disingenuous in referring to freight intended for Columbia only, when the complaint to which exception was taken spoke also of Augusta and points West, even as far as the Alabama River. From Kingsville to Augusta, over the South Carolina Railroad, is one hundred and eighteen miles, only some twenty miles less than the distance from Charleston to Augusta, and that Company has been offered the same rates upon through freight from Kingsville to Augusta as it charges from Charleston to Augusta. So, upon the score of justice to the Stockholders, there can possibly be no reason to refuse such an arrangement.

We know, therefore, that the *News*, now that it understands our position, will not do us the injustice to say that we expect "that the South Carolina Railroad shall give up the business which it spent hundred of thousands of dollars to obtain, and for which lines of steamships have been built, only in order that it might carry freight over *twenty-five* miles of its road." We do not expect or wish to sacrifice any of its interests. We wish it could increase its business ten fold. We highly appreciate the energy and enterprise of its officers. We are sure that the confidence reposed by the Stockholders in them, evidenced so frequently by their unanimous re-elections, is fully deserved. All we have written has been with a desire to reconcile what we believe to be a conflict of opinion rather than of interest; a desire to benefit our own people without injury to others. We are satisfied that such terms could be arranged for certain class of freights which would be advantageous to all the roads, and not injurious to Charleston. We desire to do away with the necessity of building competing lines, by a liberal spirit in the management of finished roads.

The Reconstructed Farmer.

Mr. JAMES R. THIGPEN proposes to begin the publication of a monthly agricultural journal at Tarboro, to be styled *The Reconstructed Farmer*. Mr. THIGPEN is a strong writer, and what is more to the purpose, a successful and practical farmer.—He has been educated in the thorough and severe school of Edgecombe agriculture and is able to speak as much from the experience as from the theory of his subject. In speaking of his proposed monthly he says:

"In its visits it will tell you how to reconstruct your wet lands into dry—your poor lands into rich—your forests into fields—bad preparation, seeding, and cultivation into good—indifferent breeds of stock into improved—empty barns, larders, and hay lofts into full ones,—poor horses, cattle, &c., into fat ones. The orchard, garden, and household will receive proper attention, and, in short, it will travel from centre to circumference of the Farm, and from Parlor to the Kitchen, endeavoring to reconstruct all that is amiss."

Messrs. CHARLES & BIGGS, who will be publishers, promise that no expense or pains will be spared to make *The Reconstructed Farmer* a first class Agricultural Magazine in every respect. Writers of ability and practical experience will contribute regularly to its pages.

We know of no better location for an Agricultural Monthly, nor of a person better fitted to take charge of it than Mr. THIGPEN. The information to be derived from this Monthly and from the *Carolina Farmer* published in this city, will enable our enterprising farmers to labor with economy and intelligence. We look upon the successful establishment of such Magazines as indicating a rapid prosperity among our agriculturalists.

The price of *The Reconstructed Farmer* is $2 per annum.

"On This Line"—or That.

If there was anything to admire in President GRANT's inaugural and in the men whom he appointed to Cabinet positions and the manner in which he appointed them, it was the perfect indifference, nay, the seeming defiance with which he courted the frowns of the politicians of the country. It was a declaration of war against the custom which had formerly obtained of permitting the leaders of the party to dictate the policy and fashion the Cabinet of the incoming President—a determination to "fight it out on this line." If ever a President declared that he could dispense with the aid or friendship of the politicians it was GRANT. It was hailed throughout the South as a promising omen of a practical, and not, as a matter of course inimical, administration to their interests.

The want of enthusiasm with which the Cabinet appointments were received in Congress rapidly developed, first into discontent, and then into actual hostility upon the part of the politicians, and a breach with them and the administration was imminent. GRANT felt the pulse of the Senate by asking for the removal of STEWART's disabilities, but SUMNER was immovable, and checked the overture. This approach, thus gently stopped, was quickly followed by a direct refusal to repeal the Tenure-of Office Act, and its reference to the Judiciary Committee, a decent parliamentary burying-ground. In this movement the incorrigible SUMNER lead, and was fully sustained in this, as in the first, by WILSON. The resignation of STEWART was filed, and then came the war between the President and the politicians as to who should form the Cabinet.

General GRANT had tried the temper of the Senate twice during the first week of his administration, and had been as often repulsed. His ill success had taken some of the egotism out of his inaugural, and his courage commenced to ooze out at the ends of his fingers. Beginning to see that he could not get on entirely without the aid of the politicians, he concluded to court their favor. Unable to fight it out on *this* line, he sought safety in discretion and determined to fight it out on *that*. So he surrendered, if not at discretion, at least upon their terms. SUMNER was insidiously approached to procure the resignation of Judge HOAR, but positively declined any interference, as he had not been consulted in the selection. Standing firmly upon high grounds, he preferred to bring the inflexible GRANT to his feet, and he succeeded. New England, so insignificant in population and territory, yet controlling the Senate through her twelve Senators, *eight* of whom are chairmen of important Senate Committees, must be soothed. SUMNER and WILSON, leading the head and front of the opposition, must first be appeased, and although their State had already one representative in the Cabinet, their demand must be heeded. BOUTWELL, an able, earnest Radical, of the extreme school of politics, entirely different in every respect from the men with whom the President had surrounded himself, and whose financial views must necessarily be so opposite to those of the leading importing merchant of the country, to whose vacancy he was appointed, was forced into the important position of Secretary of the Treasury. We look now for a speedy repeal of the offensive Act and the renewed friendship of the Massachusetts Senators.

When General GRANT dispatched from the Wilderness that he would "fight it out on this line," he reckoned without his host. Changing his base, however, he accomplished by force of numbers and the tactics of attrition what he was unable to do by military strategy. Now as then, he has superior numbers with him and superior skill against him. If he will only display the same dogged pertinacity in civil as he did in military affairs, he may yet triumph over the politicians in spite of their important advantages in the start.—As we believe he is more honest, less vindictive and more patriotic than they, we declare ourselves his friends in the contest. If he begun the contest with too much confidence in his powers, let him make up his mistake by untiring energy and determination. If he fail on this line, at least he must fight it out on that.

English Estates and American Heirs.—A Letter from Hon J. P. Benjamin.

In the New Orleans Times of February 28th, we find the following letter from Hon. J. P. Benjamin, which should put an end to a prolific source of anxiety and outlay by our people:

LAMB BUILDING, TEMPLE, LONDON, Feb. 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

Will you permit me through your columns to send a word of warning to the public against a scheme of swindling which is now extensively practiced in the United States?

Since my call to the English bar hundreds of letters have reached me from Louisiana and other parts of the Union, written by persons, many of whom are educated and intelligent, making inquiries relative to estates represented as existing in this country unclaimed, and awaiting the appearance of heirs residing in America. In every instance that has come to my knowledge, the statements are false, and evidently made for the purpose of defrauding parties out of sums, large or small, under pretext of paying the costs of records, copies, etc., said to be necessary for the assertion of the pretended claim.

One case may be selected as an example: A banker by the name of James Wood died in Gloucester, in the year 1836, leaving a fortune of about £800,000. His will was the subject of much litigation, but was finally decided to be valid, and the estate was ordered to be divided among the legatees. Any one desirous of having particulars of the litigation can trace it through the different courts as follows: 1st. In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, reported in 2 Curteiss, p. 82,. 2. On appeal to the Privy Council, in 2 Moore's Privy Council Cases, at p. 355. And 3. In the House of Lords, in the case entitled "The Corporation of Gloucester vs. Osborne." 1 House of Lords Cases, page 272. Although his estate has thus been finally settled and distributed for more than twenty years, I do not at all exaggerate in stating that not a month passes without my receiving one or more letters from persons who are approached by pretended agents of some imaginary great firm of London solicitors, engaged in seeking for the heirs of the great intestate banker, James Wood, whose fortune, amounting to ten millions sterling is lying in the Bank of England awaiting a claimant.

The usual mode of proceeding adopted is to propose to undertake the business free of expense, the propose to receive only a share of what may be recovered. This seems so reasonable that in most cases the dupe readily swallows the bait. A short time afterwards he is informed that all inquiries and researches have resulted favorably, and that nothing is wanted to insure success, except the cost of a few copies of records and other papers, and that the propose having already incurred great expense in conducting the necessary inquiries and researches, is left without resources at the very moment when a few pounds would suffice to secure the fruits of his labor and expenditure. Many are the victims from whom sums, varying from twenty to five hundred pounds, have been thus extracted, and the number of persons engaged in this system must be very great, and the sums received by them very considerable, if at all in proportion to the number of letters received here on the subject. Many thousands of pounds are known to have been expended by those who could ill afford to bear the loss in the pursuit of the great Jennings estate; and some of those who have spent money in this way have actually been deluded into writing to me their conviction that they were entitled to dislodge the present Duke of Marlborough from Blenheim Castle, by virtue of their descent from the famous Duchess Sarah Jennings.

Most of the persons who are duped are ignorant on two points which, in nearly every instance, would satisfy them at once of the utter folly of the hopes they indulge. The first is, that an alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will, and that he cannot take real estate even if left to him by will. The second is that, in England, estates devolve upon the oldest son alone, and on his eldest son in succession, and are not divided into shares among all the children, as in Lousiana and and other States. Yet nothing is more common than for persons to assert heirship to the supposed shares of younger brothers and sisters, or to claim, as natives of the United States, heirship to Englishmen who had left no wills.

In the hope that this exposure will be of some use to my fellow-citizens, in whose welfare I retain the deepest interest, and may protect them to some extent from the sharpers who are plundering them, I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

The New Cabinet—Boutwell's Nomination a Concession to the Radicals—Ex-Governor Fish—Mr. Washburne as Minister to France—Major General Howard—His Assignment to the Indian Country—His Doings in Washington, and What is Thought of Them.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1869.

The great "Cabinet maker" drove his last nail this morning. Whether the joints have been badly fitted and the whole thing have to be pulled to pieces again remains to be seen. It is now thought that the Tenure-of-office act may possibly be repealed, because Boutwell's nomination is known to be a small "tub" thrown to the ultras in the Senate, who show an indisposition to remove this severe curb on the new Executive. It is a sort of a compromise between the trusting and distrusting of General Grant's party friends.—Boutwell's most strenuous backers for his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury were the rabid radicals from the New England States. They think Grant will be unable to cope intellectually with Boutwell, and that the ex-member from Massachusetts will manipulate the President in a most desirable manner. He will not only be the "watch dog of the Treasury," but of the White House also.

The nomination of Hamilton Fish seems to give general satisfaction, though some wonder that he did not receive the Treasury portfolio and Boutwell go to the State Department. His liberal views, acute intellect and courtly manner well fit him for his present position, and men in official circles here believe he will administer the portfolio of State with great ability, and give general satisfaction to the government and people.

The "bull" has been transferred from the "china shop" to the Court of France, and foreigners here think that the brusque, hearty manner of a Western politician will not be appreciated at its proper value in Napoleon's splendid court.

The assignment of Gen. Howard to the command of the Indian country turns out to be one of his own seeking, and, as is charged here, for purposes not altogether military. It will be remembered that a very large sum of money was raised for the building of what has since been styled the Howard University; another considerable amount was appropriated for a private residence for the General, who had taken a deep interest in the success of that institution. After Gen. Howard had disposed of his interest in the University building, it was ascertained the whole thing was a stupendous swindle, and General Howard has found his farther continuance in Washington to be most undesirable, if not unsafe, and hence he goes to the far West. He offers for sale his residence, which was constructed only partially of his "patented brick," the thoughtful head of the Bureau taking good care to have his own residence built of the old-fashioned brick, with only an outside shell of his "superior" article.

The General's change in occupation, from the quiet head of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Indian battle-field, will harmonize well with the changes he has experienced in his church associations. At one time a shouting Methodist, next a Roman Catholic of strictest type, then a Baptist, and now a Congregationalist, it is evident General Howard had an experience in ecclesiastical matters which in some measure at least justified the attempt he made to rule the New Congregational Church of this city.

Prize Fight between Women in Massachusetts.

A *bona fide* prize fight, according to the rules of the ring, except that hair-pulling and biting were allowed, took place between two young women in Somerville, Mass., at an early hour Monday morning. The contestants on their appearance in the ring were clad in the conventional costume of gaiters, stockings and drawers, wearing nothing else to speak of beyond waterfalls and Magenta curls. At the very first round one of them, named Sarah Chapman, became frightened and jumped out of the ring, but her backers drove her in again, and she eventually won the fight.—At the twenty-first round her opponent, Molly Jones, both of them having been severely punished, begged her seconds in God's name to take her away, and so the fight and money (fifty dollars) was awarded to Sarah.—New York *Herald.*

STATE NEWS.

FATAL RESULT.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Thomas Nichols, who was stabbed through the lung, at Marshall, on the 29th of January last, by W. H. Walker, died on Friday evening last from the effect of the wound. Walker, the rash homicide, is still at large. The demise of Mr. Nichols, who was a young man much respected in the community, will be deeply regretted.

Asheville *News.*

TRUNK STOLEN.—On Thursday evening the trunk of Mr. Downing, representative from Union, containing wearing apparel, valuable papers and six hundred and forty dollars in currency, was stolen from Mrs. Miller's boarding house.—*Standard.*

LATEST FROM "THE HILL!"—A friend writes, "we have only *three* students, and they are all *residents* of the Hill." There are four professors, the President included. Will not Judge Pearson, or Senator Lassiter, recall one of their sons from a northern College, and send him to our own University, so that each professor may have a class?—*Sentinel.*

"THE HANDS."—The "hands," we neglected to chronicle, were again demoralized on the occasion of the advent of Robinson's circus. They adjourned from one morning to the next, omitting the night session, and in the face of their own rule. It seems it was impossible for them to resist the temptation. Cost the State what it might, they were forced to patronize the *ring* and to hear the last explosion of the clown. By the way, is this *ring* the only one they attend?—*Sentinel.*

THE THOMAS CASE.—The case of the State vs. John W. Thomas, on an indictment for perjury, we learn was finally disposed of last week in Guilford Superior Court, by the entering of a *nol. pros.* This was, we presume, a proper disposition of the case. It affords the Patriot gratification to see so old and prominent a citizen as Mr. Thomas, after having been so long held under a heavy charge, go honorably out of court.

Hon. J. C. Abbott, U. S. Senator, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. We learn he will return to Washington in a few days.—*Standard.*

RICH COPPER ORE.—The Old North State has been shown a specimen of copper ore, taken from the Howard Gold and Copper mine in Rowan county, of very superior richness. We are assured that it is quite equal to that of the Lake Superior mines, and that the specimen exhibited will yield ninety per cent. of pure copper. The mine is now being worked by a northern company, of which Mr. George Rupy is President, and all the indications are that it will prove of immense value. The mine was worked before the war by different parties under disadvantageous circumstances, and was even then found to be remunerative.

MT. AIRY, SURRY COUNTY.—His Excellency, Governor Holden, on yesterday appointed the following municipal officers for the town of Mt. Airy:

Mayor—Adam Snow.

Commissioners—Warren Bolt, James Hollingsworth, John M. Cook, John M. Rawley.—Raleigh *Standard*, 11th.

THE CROPS.—They are looking well in this county. The Fall oats promise more favorably than they have been known for years. Those farmers who sowed in January think they made a happy hit. The fruit up to the latest advices has not been hurt.—Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

Last Saturday night some rogue, or rogues, entered Col. P. E. A. Jones' dining room, in the basement of his house, by prizing open the window shutters, and stole two hundred pounds of meat, a sett of silver spoons, a lamp, and some other articles belonging to the white family, and all the clothing of the colored servants.

Henderson *Index.*

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Mr. Thomas Brooks, near Roxboro', had a cutting frolic at his house last Tuesday, and after the frolic was over one of his sons about 15 years old, and a negro about 20 years old were playing and fooling with an old gun—neither one knowing the gun was loaded. The negro first got hold of the gun and in play pointed it at the white man and snapped two or three times; and then the white man got hold of the gun and pointed it at the negro and pulled the trigger and the gun fired off and killed the negro instantly. They were doing all this in play. The white man Brooks was arrested and carried before a magistrate and tried and acquitted. So says the Hillsboro' Recorder.

MURDER AT NEWPORT.—A colored man named Jones had an altercation with a boy a few days ago, on the plantation of David S. Jones, about four miles from Newport, on Newport river, and becoming infuriated, split the boy's head open with an axe, killing him almost instantly.

Special Coroner John Mann, with a jury, held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Jones was arrested, and is now in Carteret county jail, waiting trial. There are rumors that this is not his first crime, and he is undoubtedly a dangerous man.

New Berne *Times.*

A GOOD BEGINNING.—A gentleman recently from Chapel Hill, informed us today, that the University has opened with three students.

P. S.—One of these has left. Very, very sad, indeed!—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Uneasiness at the Capital—A Military Despotism Feared—President Grant's Military Household—General Sherman in Control of Every Bureau Attached to the War Department—The Recent Distribution of Military Commanders South Recall of President Johnson's Pardons, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1869.

It is idle if not criminal to attempt to conceal the fact that our best men are becoming alarmed at the progress of events in this city. Several eminent gentlemen, whose names can be given, have so expressed themselves to your correspondent to-day. They are no alarmists, usually so-called, but are men who, when the battle raged the fiercest, were found always in the front. At times like these, when nothing is known and all is uncertainty—when a generous nation has taken a chief whose reticence has induced universal comment, and whose political notions have yet to be revealed to the country, under such circumstances undue importance may possibly be given to acts which at other times would pass unnoticed. But the regular onward tread of the new Administration towards a military despotism does, indeed, alarm some of the most able and distinguished patriots now assembled at the seat of the Federal Government.

As Commander of the Armies of the United States, General Grant was wont to consult no one; for consultation, except on very rare occasions, was unmilitary and not to be countenanced. *President* Grant follows closely in the footsteps of the late General of the armies, and consults no one. The "Military" rule is now strictly observed and enforced in the Executive Mansion of the nation, and the Civil head of the nation is to-day surrounded by a *military staff.* But what follows upon this new order of things at the White House? Gen. Sherman assumes command of the Armies of the United States, and announces to the country the members of *his* staff. Who are they? The order of General Sherman has startled the thinking men. He embraces within his direct military control the head of every bureau attached to the War Department, and completely swallows up the whole Department, allowing nothing to escape except the person of the Secretary of War himself. The Adjutant General, Inspector General, Qaurtermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Judge Advocate General, Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Ordnance, all of whom have been heretofore the subordinates of the Secretary of War, are now declared to be but the staff officers of the General commanding the army. Well may it be said "Othello's occupation's gone," and Secretary Schofield can retire from the Cabinet, as there is nothing left him to do but to play "clerk" to General Sherman and his brilliant staff. These are stubborn facts, and they are actually transpiring at the Capital of the nation loud in its boastings of civil liberty.

The theory of our republican system is that the military shall at all times be subject to the civil power, and hence after organizing an army with all its requisite officers, the whole—army and officers—are placed under the command of the civil head of the Republic. The Military Department, for the greater safety of the people's liberty, is placed under a civil officer, but that officer (the President) does not thereby become a military one. This would defeat the very object sought to be accomplished. Yet the impression is rapidly gaining ground here that President Grant's theory is that the military character of his position has been increased and intensified—not destroyed—and hence he has drawn around him in the Executive Mansion a full corps of military subordinates, while Gen. Sherman has absorbed (under *instructions*, it is believed), the whole civil machinery of the War Department.

Again, it is noticed and commented on, in Congressional circles more particularly, that President Grant's first anxiety after he had qualified as civil head of the nation, was to distribute and arrange his military subordinates. Scarcely had the last sound of his inaugural died away, when his corps of staff officials were hurriedly engaged in issuing orders to Sheridan and Reynolds, Hancock and Canby, Meade, Ruger and others. This perhaps was all right, but it has caused some speculation and no little uneasines among many of the higher officials of the country.

Then the extraordinary power exercised by President Grant in imprisoning parties who had been pardoned by his predecessor furnishes food for the gossip and excites the fears of the timid. President Johnson had full power to pardon and he exercised it. Before the evidence of this Executive clemency had reached the prisoners the United States Marshal was directed by the new Administration to suppress this evidence, and it was done. The prisoners had been pardoned—Executive clemency had been exercised, but the one President recalls the mercy which the other had shown. It left the bosom of President Johnson—it is recalled to the bosom of President Grant. The proposition may appear absurd, and yet such things are transpiring here.

The question is now more seriously asked than ever before in Washington, "Whither are we drifting?"

Never in the whole history of our government has there been such limping and blundering at the beginning of a new Administration, and to-night, when the Administration is just one week old, no one has an idea who is to have charge of the financial affairs of the country. The other members of the Cabinet have dropped in one at a time, and before the last one is seated speculation is rife as to coming changes.

OUR COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Culture of Grapes—Wine Making &c. &c.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., March, 10, 1869.

Dear Editors: You are not in this place many hours before you find that you are in the midst of a "new interest." The citizens do not talk much about cotton or naval stores, though the latter is a great product in the vicinity; but grapes, grape vines and wines are the topics. I soon entered into the spirit of the people and set diligently to work to examine the mode of cultivation, the manner of making wine, and all the various manipulations through which the vines and grapes have to pass before the wine is ready for the gratification of the taste of consumers.—I almost despair of giving you a correct account of all these things, but I will try, trusting that some of those more fully informed will take the trouble to supply any deficiency.

There have been near Whiteville several new varieties of native grapes discovered, which added to the Scuppernong and its seedling, give six varieties, all splendid bearers, hardy vines, not subject to blight rot and the various diseases of vines and grapes. These are the "Flowers" which makes a light pink colored wine—the "Thomas," the "Sugar" and the "Tender Pulp," all fine for table or for wine. The "Scuppernong" is a white grape, as you know, and makes a white wine, but its seedling (the vine raised from its seed) is a very dark grape and makes a wine almost like "pure juice Port," fully as rich and more aromatic. None of these vines can be cultivated successfully on *standards*, as the French and California vines are cultivated. They are emphatically *arbor vines*, but they can be raised on trellis, though they do not seem to do nearly so well.

To see a Scuppernong of ten years old, rising with a main trunk six inches in diameter through an arbor seven feet high, spreading itself out from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in every direction, and covered with the rich clustering fruit, is one of the most beautiful sights you ever saw. You can realize what the old patriarchs felt when they "sat down under their own vine." The cool shade, the aroma of the ripe fruit, the gentle breeze drawing through, all are there, and if you are given to the "seista" on a hot autumnal afternoon, just swing your grass cloth hammock here and place a pure Havana in your mouth, the rustling leaves and nature's sweet sounds will lull you to repose.

I do not know, nor is it necessary now to inquire, who was the pioneer in the introduction and cultivation of the grape in Columbus county. The production is still increasing, and probably more vines are planted here this year than in all the other sections of the Union combined. Those principally engaged in raising the vines for supplying the demand abroad are Messrs. Ellis & Co., in which firm is your old friend Col. Memory, who gives his personal attention to packing, marking and shipping all vines ordered, so that no vine passes out of the house that has not passed inspection under his eye. They advertise (in the *Journal* I believe, if not they ought to), twenty thousand (20,000) of the various varities I have named, as for sale, and judging by the rapidity which they worked, I presume they have sent off many thousands to all parts of the States, from New York to Texas, destined to add to the happiness of millions of the people; for, however much may be said by enthusiasts, the grape regions are the temperate regions of the world. I mean where the cultivation of the grape produces wine in such quantity as to drive out all the base intoxicating manufactured liquors.

The method adopted for propagating the vines is to select a vine that has borne *choice fruit*—for there is a considerable variation even in the Scuppernong—the arbor is carefully taken out and the vine allowed to settle down so that the branches can be stretched out on the ground; these are carefully straightened in every direction and a fence rail placed on them as close up to the main trunk as possible, against this rail a bank of rich earth is thrown, say six inches high and one foot at the base; the rail is then moved outward from the main stem three feet where another bank of earth is made, and so the process is carried on out to the end of the limbs and all around the vine. I saw vines that had had seven banks of earth placed on the limbs in this way. Under the banks or ridges running around the vine roots form and sink into the ground.

There is a peculiarity in the Scuppernong vine that I have not noticed in any other product of nature, and that is that it makes no difference which end of it you put in the ground, so there is a root attached. It grows backward as well as forward. If this were not so, one-half of the scions would be worthless, as in separating them from the main stem after they are rooted, and dividing them up, a sharp spade or other implement is forced down through the centre of the ridge or bank, cutting the vine exactly in the middle of the roots, while another cuts them above ground, half way between the ridges, thus giving double the number that could be had if the vine only grew one way. These branches having been cut away from the parent stem are then placed in the nursery to be kept until ordered. I find I cannot in this letter give you any idea of the mode of cultivation or of making wine, and will therefore close.

Yours truly,

"IN TRANSIT."

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—P. M.

The Postmastership is a very profitable position, and is pursued by eight patriots.

The order assigning Gen. Sheridan to Louisiana has not been countermanded.

Commissioner Delano is reported to have said this morning that he would not recommend for removal any reliable and loyal Republican who has been an honest, capable and efficient officer.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following commissioners for the Union Pacific railroad: Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, vice Frank P. Blair, Jr.; General Gouverneur, R. W. Warren, vice Gen. N. B. Buford; Jas. F. Wilson, vice Cornelius Wendell, of Louisiana.

Senators Kellogg and Harriss are reported as committed to vote for Gen. Longstreet's confirmation.

Geo. Wilkes and Dan Sickles are competitors for the Mexican mission. Sickles' chances are best.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Church called on President Grant to-day and formally assured him that his pew would hereafter be reserved.

The coin in treasury is one hundred and two million dollars, including twenty-nine million in gold bearing certificates.

The debt is reduced to three million dollars since the 1st March. No interest will be due until the 1st May, when thirty million in coin will be required.

Second assistant engineer, Sawyer, who was suspended from his rank and duty, and put on half pay for using disrespectful language towards Mr. Johnson, has been pardoned.

Mr. Jeffries, Register and Treasury, has resigned.

Dr. Sam Board had an interview with President Grant to-day, which is reported to be highly satisfactory.

The Chicago Fenian Brotherhood has appointed Committees to collect previous to the 17th instant, a dollar from each Irishman and woman, to transform a present of arms of organization to breech loaders.

The Fifteenth Amendment in the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, March 13—P. M.

A resolution in the Senate to-day to reconsider the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, was sustained by a vote of ayes 19, nays 15, and its adoption or rejection made the special order for Tuesday next. No action taken on it.

No reconsideration in the House, but it is a foregone conclusion that the amendment will pass both Houses next week by a vote of Conservative Republicans and Democrats.

On its adoption last Tuesday in the House, a majority of Republican members voted against it or did not vote, in hopes that the Democrats would vote against it, thus leaving the question and its agitation open.

The Republicans who oppose tearing down the State government, but believe Congress has the power under the fourteenth amendment to unseat all holding office in violation of the Constitution, voted for the fifteenth amendment with a determination to uphold President Grant and Congress. Twenty-five Republicans voted for it, four against it, and forty-two Democrats for it and against it. Twenty-four Republicans absented themselves and did not vote, but seventeen of the twenty-four absentees voted for its reconsideration yesterday.

On a subsequent motion to suspend the rules and take up the fifteenth amendment, the House refused—ayes 63, nays 48. One hundred and eleven votes cast out of one hundred and seventy-five in the body.

In the Senate discussion to-day, the Conservative members declared that the extreme ends of both parties were bent on the same end, to rule or ruin, and appealed to the Conservatives of both parties to vote for its adoption.

The General Assembly in joint session elected Sam'l Weil Foreign Commissioner, and G. N. Lesler Home Commissioner of the Land and Emigration Bureau.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 13—P. M.

Dr. G. W. Darden, who killed Charles Wallace, editor of the Clipper, was taken from the jail at Warrenton last night by a party of disguised men, who took him some distance from town, where they shot him to death.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, March 13—Noon.

The friends of the prisoners departing for Fernando Po, were allowed to furnish them with necessaries.

The insignificance of the American squadron with those of England and France in Cuban waters excites derision and apprehension.

The fighting is lively in the Sagua district.—One thousand troops have arrived at Cienfuegos. The entire railroad is guarded, but the rebels are numerous and active.

The Spanish commandant at Santa Spiritu has proclaimed conciliation at an end.